

Reagan Says Envoy Is Willing To Negotiate With Sandinists

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan said Wednesday that his new envoy to Central America, Philip C. Habib, would meet and negotiate with Nicaragua's Sandinist government if the opportunity arises.

At the same time, the White House maintained pressure on Congress to approve a package of \$700 million in military and economic aid to rebels fighting the Managua government, and the president appeared to reject a compromise plan offered by Bob Dole, the Senate majority leader.

After meeting with Mr. Habib at the White House just before the envoy's departure for the region, Mr. Reagan called allegations that he is not interested in a negotiation with the Sandinists "ridiculous noises."

But he said that Mr. Habib's mission this week would be limited to meetings with the leaders of El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala and Costa Rica, because "you don't go where you're not invited."

Mr. Reagan asserted that the United States has tried nine times to negotiate with the Sandinists and "nine times gotten nowhere." The two countries held a series of meetings under Mexican mediation that failed to produce a peaceful settlement of the region's conflicts.

But Mr. Habib would meet with the government of Nicaragua "if there was any benefit," Mr. Reagan said, "because we are still seeking some opening, some negotiations with the Sandinists."

A spokeswoman for the Nicaraguan Embassy said later: "We have invited the United States many times to talk with us. The United States has never accepted our invitation."

She added, "If the United States is now sending Mr. Habib to the region, Mr. Habib is definitely welcome to Nicaragua if the administration honestly wants to negotiate with Nicaragua."

The administration continued to press on several fronts for approval of \$700 million in military aid and \$30 million in economic aid to the Nicaraguan rebels. The aid faces strong congressional opposition.

Mr. Dole, a Republican of Kansas, said he had sent the White House chief of staff, Donald T. Regan, "information on what may be the basis" of a compromise on Mr. Reagan's proposal.

But Mr. Reagan said Wednesday: "I didn't say anything about me making a compromise. I said we're going to listen. We'll talk to anyone that's got anything to offer."

A well-informed Senate source told The Associated Press: "I don't think there's any compromise in the works now. The White House is pushing for a straight-up-or-down vote and they're not talking compromise, even informally."

General John R. Galvin, the commander of U.S. forces in Central America, told the Senate Armed Services Committee on Tuesday that the aid requested by Mr. Reagan would make "a profound difference" in the military and political situation within two years. The general disputed recent reports that rebel strength was deteriorating.

Jon R. Thomas, assistant secretary of state for narcotics issues, told a House Foreign Affairs subcommittee Tuesday that "there is evidence suggesting that members

of the Sandinista government have not only condoned, but have actively participated in, narcotics trafficking activities."

José Alvaro Baldizon Aviles, a former special investigator in Nicaragua's Interior Ministry who left the country last summer, told the panel that drug trafficking in Nicaragua was controlled by Tomás Borge Martínez, the interior minister.

The three-week public relations campaign by the administration on the \$100-million aid package is to culminate with a speech Sunday night by Mr. Reagan to the nation.

The Democratic-controlled House of Representatives is scheduled to vote Wednesday on the package, while the Republican-controlled Senate is tentatively scheduled to vote the following day. (UPI, AP, NYT)



Rebels fighting the Sandinist government of Nicaragua in training on the Honduran border.

U.S. Domestic Politics Are Caught Up In Dispute on Aid to Nicaragua Rebels

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The debate over U.S. aid to the Nicaraguan rebels turned nasty in the last week and a surprisingly wide range of onlookers say that the sharpened language has at least as much to do with domestic politics as it has with the situation in Central America.

A senior White House official conceded that there "has been more name-calling than I would have liked," but he argued that the administration had a coherent, clear-cut policy.

"That would have had some chance of winning support on the Hill," he said. "But the administration has not invited the Democrats to engage constructively in formulating a policy, so the discussion has focused on details, not essentials."

The Reagan administration has resumed its funding of Edeán Pastora Gómez, the Nicaraguan rebel leader, the Los Angeles Times reported from Washington.

In exchange, Mr. Pastora has promised to accept the leadership of the United Nicaraguan Opposition, the U.S.-sponsored rebel umbrella organization, U.S. officials said Tuesday.

Mr. Pastora, a former Sandinist guerrilla hero who rebelled against the Managua government in 1981, is slated to receive about \$400,000 to pay old debts in an attempt to build up his army, which is based in Costa Rica, one official said.

The money for Mr. Pastora will come from the \$27 million in non-weapons aid that Congress approved for the rebels last year, officials said.

The man sitting in the White House has defined the national interest," the official continued. "The national interest requires the Sandinistas to permit political pluralism. If we send aid to the rebels, they may be able to bring enough pressure on the Sandinistas to achieve that. There is some hope. There is no hope if we don't."

One expert on the region spoke of "the politics of gesture" — the assertion by the White House, particularly by Patrick J. Buchanan, its director of communications, that those who oppose \$100 million in aid for the rebels are allying themselves with communism, and the retort from some opponents of aid that the White House is engaging in the tactics of McCarthyism.

The term refers to the methods used by Senator Joseph R. McCarthy during the 1950s in his militant, nationwide anti-Communist crusade.

Robert S. Leiken of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace said that "both sides are basically hysterical."

"The White House staff," he asserted, "is more interested in bashing Democrats than in developing an effective bipartisan policy in Nicaragua, and the Democrats find it convenient to make McCarthyism the issue instead of trying to cope with reality."

But Mark Falcoff of the American Enterprise Institute, who describes himself as a Reagan supporter, said the administration had muddled its approach to the diplomatic side of the equation.

In effect, he said, Reagan aides have said they supported the so-called Contadora initiative, through which other Latin American governments have sought a peaceful solution, while not really supporting it at all.

What the administration should have done, Mr. Falcoff said, was to state bluntly that it would drop support for the "contras," as the rebels are known, if the Sandinists would agree to really free elections.

The White House appears to believe that aid to the rebels is a winning issue for the president, flushed as he is with success in intervening against totalitarian regimes in the Philippines and Haiti.

Democrats and Republican mavericks, on the other hand, tend to say that in making the aid proposal a highly public issue, the president is saddling a lame horse.

They cite the adverse votes in three of four committees of the House of Representatives last week, polls showing public opposition or indifference to aid to the rebels and news reports suggesting that the rebels are not fighting much.

So pervasive is the weighing of political advantage in Congress that a respected Democratic staff member of a key Senate committee remarked, "I'm not very proud of what we're doing as a party, because we're just reciting clichés and stereotypes, looking for a way out, yammering about 'let us try the path of peace' without saying how we should do it."

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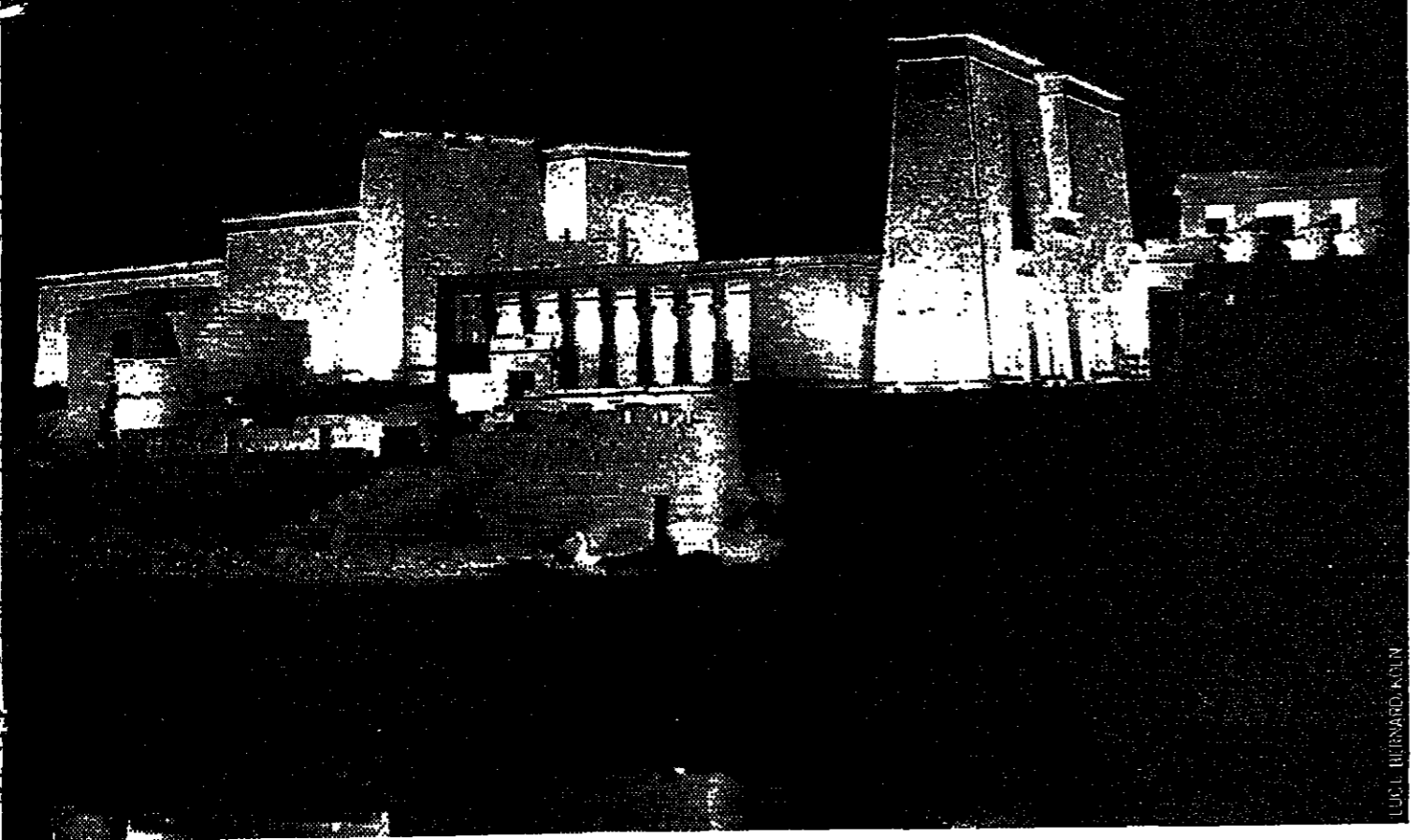
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U.S. Delayed Order to Cut Soviet UN Staff

By Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The recently announced decision to sharply reduce the Soviet mission to the United Nations was made by the Reagan administration in September but was delayed for six months because of U.S. concerns that superpower relations would be disrupted, State Department officials said.

On Friday the United States announced that the Russians must reduce their diplomatic force in New York by more than 100 jobs in the next two years. The Soviet Foreign Ministry asserted — and the State Department denied — that the cutback would affect the prospects for another U.S.-Soviet summit meeting.

"This action has nothing to do with the summit meeting," a State Department spokesman, Charles E. Redman, said Tuesday. "There is no reason why this step should impair bilateral relations."

Moscow said the cutback did "direct damage" to U.S.-Soviet relations and did not "create a favorable background" for another summit meeting.

The U.S. decision requires a reduction in personnel in the Soviet, Belorussian and Ukrainian missions to the United Nations from the current 275 to a new limit of 170 by April 1, 1988.

White House and State Department sources said that a meeting of the National Security Planning Group, a committee of the National Security Council, decided Aug. 7 that action should be taken to reduce the espionage threat posed by foreign operatives in the United States, which far surpasses U.S. counterintelligence resources.

Once the basic decision was made, an official said, the Reagan administration watched for the "least bad" time to implement it. The visit of the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, to Washington on Sept. 29, Secretary of State George P. Shultz's trip to Moscow on Nov. 4 and the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting Nov. 19-21 all posed obstacles to announcement, officials said.

Administration discussions early in January resulted in a decision to withhold the action until after the Communist Party congress was taken place in Moscow late last month in order to avoid provoking a "fairly violent" reaction by Mr. Gorbachev in that form, an official said. On Friday, the day after the congress ended, U.S. diplomats informed the Russians and the UN.

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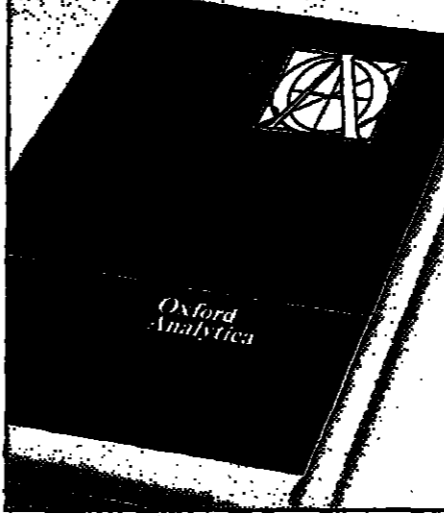
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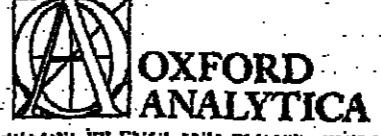
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U.S. Outlines Faults In Nuclear Arsenal

By Walter Pincus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has begun publicizing once-secret data showing that, since the 1960s, the U.S. arsenal of nuclear weapons has been plagued by mechanical problems and has included a substantial number of dud.

To counter a call by the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, for an end to nuclear testing, the administration has long argued that the United States must continue detaching weapons beneath the Nevada desert to guarantee the quality of the U.S. stockpile.

To support that argument, the administration has taken the unusual course of publicly questioning the reliability of the U.S. nuclear deterrent, offering details in congressional testimony showing significant problems in a variety of older warheads.

These include the Polaris and Poseidon submarine-launched ballistic missiles, the Minuteman-1 intercontinental ballistic missile, the Sergeant short-range missile and the army's atomic demolition munitions.

In the past, the warheads for a large part of the U.S. submarine-launched missile force "have been found to be deteriorated," according to an unclassified Energy Department study presented last fall to a House Armed Services subcommittee.

"At different times, a large fraction of the warheads either obviously or potentially would not work; they were obvious or potential duds," the report said.

More recent examples of problems "that have been revealed by nuclear tests" were contained in a classified report given to the subcommittee by Roger Batzel, director of Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, one of the nation's two nuclear weapons-building facilities.



Mikhail S. Gorbachev

Opponents of a test ban have argued that Soviet weapons would be more reliable in such circumstances because they are bigger and simpler than U.S. warheads.

Nuclear weapons are complex mechanisms that contain not only radioactive material, but also chemical high explosives, electronics, metals, plastics and other sealing materials. These materials react with each other over time, with the weapons expected to last up to 20 years in a variety of storage facilities.

Among the weapons systems discussed by Mr. Batzel in his congressional testimony were the Poseidon submarine-launched missile and the Minuteman intercontinental ballistic missile.

The Poseidon went into production in 1970. By 1977, scientists running an annual inspection program saw signs of deterioration in the chemical explosive component which, they feared, could prevent the warhead from firing. By 1979, it was decided that the high explosive in the Poseidon had to be replaced.

The first Minuteman warhead developed mechanical problems in its arming device after more than 100 of the weapons had been produced. By the time the redesign was concluded, 100 warheads already deployed or in the stockpile had to be retrofitted.

Data Collection Stirs Swedish Debate on Privacy

By Joseph Lelyveld
New York Times Service

STOCKHOLM — Deep anxieties over the issue of privacy were stirred recently with the discovery that for 20 years a team of sociologists had been compiling detailed profiles of nearly 15,000 Swedes by systematically rummaging through computerized official records.

Last week, the team was ordered to "de-identify" its files so that no names could be connected to the mass of personal information collected. Computer tapes containing the names must be destroyed by May, the Data Inspection Board said.

The board was created 12 years ago to license individuals, organizations and businesses that want to keep computerized files on citizens. The board's decision to issue the order was made after an intensifying debate on privacy and the responsibilities of researchers that had preoccupied Swedes in the weeks before the murder on Feb. 28 of Prime Minister Olof Palme.

Kurt-Oth Johansson, a member of the Riksdag, the Swedish parliament, who sits on the Data Inspection Board, said after the decision was made last Wednesday that the assassination may have shifted the balance between concern for the rights of privacy and concern for social order. Mr. Johansson voted against making the decision, as did other board members belonging to Mr. Palme's Social Democratic Party.

But Jan Frøese, the board's director general, who voted with the majority to order the name tapes destroyed, said he thought the concern for privacy would not be diminished by the assassination.

Few if any countries collect more information on their citizens than does Sweden. Each resident is assigned a 10-digit official number called a "personal number," which not only makes access to personal data easy but makes it relatively simple to link data banks.

The Data Inspection Board has no power to restrict government agencies in their collection of personal information, and it is known that the police make extensive use of computer records in their investigations.

The concern for privacy is in contention not only with the official appetite for information but with a tradition of open access to public records that long predates the microchip. A right to freedom of information was attached to the Swedish Constitution as a fundamental law in 1812.

It guarantees Swedes not only access to information and public records about themselves but about all fellow citizens. In the computer age it is relatively simple, for instance, for any Swede to look up the income that any other Swede has reported to the tax authorities and what taxes he has paid, or even, for about 40 cents, to buy from the authorities a photograph of any holder of a Swedish passport.

In a country that places a high priority on social research, even sociologists have had great access to such information in public records. Project Metropolitan, the sociological study designed to follow all 10-year-olds who lived in Stockholm in 1963 through the next 20 years, had been collecting data on those 15,117 people for 12 years by the time its application for a license first came before the data board.

From then on, according to Mr. Frøese, the board continued to press Carl-Gunnar Janson, who headed the project, to curtail data collection until the "informed consent" of the study's subjects was obtained. Due to deaths and emigration, the number of those being studied had dropped to 14,612 by 1980.

Mr. Janson, a University of Stockholm sociologist, argued that the cost and difficulty of obtaining permission from such a large sample would cripple his research.

He noted that one of the main purposes of the study was to test theories about the relationship of social background to criminal deviance. Subjects who had trouble with the law would be most likely, he contended, to withhold permission.

By agreeing to respect restrictions set by the board on data collection and storage, Mr. Janson had always gotten his license renewed and preserved his huge bank of personal files.

The 20-year collection effort had been completed when Stockholm's leading morning newspaper, Dagens Nyheter, started the controversy on Project Metropolitan with a report in early February headlined "Secretly Investigated for 20 Years."

Mr. Janson, who was reached by

telephone at Louisiana State University in Baton Rouge, where he is a visiting professor, protested that there never had been anything secret about his project.

Twenty-three reports based on Project Metropolitan's research have been published, and most of the newspapers that have been reporting on the scope of the project recently had reported on it previously as a worthy enterprise.

Nevertheless, for most of the subjects of the research, a high proportion now of Stockholm's 33-year-olds, Project Metropolitan had compiled comprehensive portraits of themselves and their families.

It went into detail across two generations on marital status, family size, home size, cars, the extent to which they received social welfare benefits, incomes, school grades, test scores, employment records and police records, all compiled from official files.

Some of these, notably health and criminal files, are supposed to be closed to public inspection. But, as has been customary in a country in which a high priority is put on social research, the authorities waived the restrictions for the sociologists.

Manni Thofte, the owner of a ski equipment shop, said he first realized this month that he was in the

study. He said he threw out what appeared to be a routine survey of television viewing habits last year.

Some weeks later he received another copy. When he did not return it, he said, a woman started to phone to implore him to fill in the form. He finally did, he said, because "I didn't want her to ring any more."

The woman never mentioned Project Metropolitan, Mr. Thofte said.

"They've been working in silence," he complained, speaking of the researchers. "I'm very much for integrity and privacy and very frightened for the future."

Mr. Janson said the files had all been "de-identified" as required by the data board.

The board also decided to advise the Karolinska Medical Institute that it eventually would have to destroy a similar tape identifying 165,000 women who had abortions and then became subjects in a study of whether women who have had abortions are more likely to get cancer. That study, using computers linking their health records, was done without their consent.

Mr. Janson said he thinks the controversy raises ethical questions besides that of privacy.

"It is sometimes unethical not to do research if we can get answers we should know about," he said.

and its predecessor for 60 years. Sonny Terry, 74, a blind vocalist and harmonica player who sang the blues from medicine shows to Carnegie Hall and figured prominently in the folk music revival of the 1940s and 1950s. Tuesday in Minicola, New York. His given name was Saunders Terrill.

Judge Cornelius J. Moynihan, 80, a former superior court judge and a founding professor of the Boston College Law School, Monday of cancer in Needham, Massachusetts.

In 1959, he was appointed by President Dwight D. Eisenhower to the U.S. Appeals Court in Manhattan. Many of his decisions were considered so well-grounded that they are still used as precedents. He served as the chief judge from 1971 to 1973.

Other deaths: Reg Manning, 80, a Pulitzer Prize-winning editorial cartoonist for The Arizona Republic, Monday in Phoenix, Arizona, after a long illness. He worked for the Republic

Palme's Deputy Is Confirmed as Prime Minister

STOCKHOLM — The Swedish parliament on Wednesday confirmed the deputy prime minister, Ingvar Carlsson, as the successor to Prime Minister Olof Palme, who was shot to death on Feb. 28.

Mr. Carlsson, who took over as acting prime minister on the night of the killing, was elected unopposed with the support of his Social Democratic Party and its Communist allies.

Mr. Carlsson, 51, was unanimously elected to succeed Mr. Palme as head of the Social Democratic Party, Sweden's largest, a few hours after the murder, and his choice as prime minister was equally uncontroversial.

The 159 deputies of the center-right opposition abstained and the motion to appoint Mr. Carlsson was carried by 178 votes. The new prime minister, who had served as Mr. Palme's deputy since 1982, was due to present his program on Thursday.

Henry Friendly, Ex-U.S. Judge, Dies

NEW YORK — Henry J. Friendly, 82, a U.S. judge in New York for 27 years who was renowned for scholarly, well-written legal opinions, died Tuesday, apparently a suicide, the police said.

The police said they found three notes in the apartment, one addressed to his resident maid and two unaddressed notes. In all three notes, the judge talked about his distress at his wife's death, his declining health and his failing eyesight, a police spokesman said.

Judge Friendly was an official retired but active member of the 2d U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

Washington — Representative Joseph P. Addabbo, 60, a Democratic congressman from New York first elected in 1960, has slipped into a coma and is not expected to survive, his office said Wednesday. He has been suffering from bladder cancer for six years.

Ethiopian Farmers Fleeing to Escape Relocation

By Blaine Harden
Washington Post Service

NAIROBI — More than 33,000 Ethiopian farmers have fled across the Ogaden desert into Somalia in the past two months to escape the Ethiopian government's "villagization" program, according to international relief officials here.

The farmers, who are classified by the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees as political refugees, have told relief workers they fled after Ethiopian officials forced them to move away from their farms and ordered them to rebuild their houses in new centralized villages located as far as 10 miles (16 kilometers) from their fields.

The refugees, who continue to stream into Somalia from the eastern Ethiopian region of Hargeisa at a rate of between 500 and 1,000 a day, have created a critical situation at a Somali refugee camp where 17 people died last month of cholera, according to Hugh Hudson, a spokesman for the UN refugee commission.

He said some of the refugees who have flooded into Somalia's Tug Wajale transit camp, located about six miles from the Ethiopian border, had gunshot wounds. They apparently were shot while escaping from their new villages, he said.

Ethiopia's villagization program, which was ordered by the country's leader, Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, moved about one million farmers inside the Hargeisa region last year.

They were the first wave of a country-wide relocation that, according to Ethiopian government officials, will move about 33 million people in the next nine years.

Villagization is a separate program from the far more publicized Ethiopian resettlement plan, which has moved about 600,000 peasants from drought areas in the northern highlands to southwestern Ethiopia. Refugees fleeing resettlement have also said they were forced to participate in a program that government officials say is voluntary.

The professed aim of villagization is to cluster rural people together to provide them with "social services and economic assistance," according to Kassaye Aragaw, the top official in Hargeisa for Ethiopia's Workers' Party.

In Addis Ababa last week, Berhanu Bayih, minister for labor and social affairs, denied that Ethiopians had fled villagization.

He told Reuters: "There is no resistance because we make it a point to see that everything is explained and that villagization is for their own benefit. Many people underestimate the capacity of the peasants to understand what is good for them."

The refugees in Somalia, however, have told relief workers that they were forced to move and that they spent so much time building their new villages that they neglected their crops, Mr. Hudson said.

Development specialists and relief officials in Addis Ababa have said that villagization, by disrupting the lives of peasant farmers, is likely to create more famine just as Ethiopia recovers from one of the worst droughts in its history.

Western diplomats say one motive for the government program is to cut off peasant support for anti-government separatists, such as the Oromo Liberation Front.

UN officials say part of the reason for the food shortage, along with bad weather, is the size and suddenness of the mass movement of farmers.



Map showing the location of the Hargeisa region in Ethiopia and the Ogaden desert in Somalia.

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government ministry, a reflection not only of their increased power but also their claim to a slice of the government budget. Last year, Ayatollah Khomeini authorized the guards to establish their own air force and navy, and they control the estimated two million volunteers at the war front.

Last fall, in an attempt to avoid upheaval when Ayatollah Khomeini dies, a so-called Council of Experts, an 80-man body, named Ayatollah Hussein Ali Montazeri, 63, as his successor.

Nonetheless, a number of important policy questions such as peace talks with Iraq and resumption of relations with the United States, are in suspense until Ayatollah Khomeini dies. Ayatollah Montazeri is not as revered as Ayatollah Khomeini, and may not be able to command as much support.

"Everyone worries about what happens when Khomeini dies," a foreign resident of Tehran said. "The allegiances of the people are going to be up for grabs."

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Photo Aubry (Navacerrada, Madrid).



Photo Aubry (Navacerrada, Madrid).

Iran Regime Divided Over Economy

(Continued from Page 1)

consensus is that many decisions just do not get made because of this lack of cohesion, even at the top.

"Decision-making is very slow," said one Western diplomat. "Khomeini is supposed to be the ultimate arbiter in these matters, but often he doesn't take a role in deciding them."

In part, according to diplomats, this may be because Ayatollah Khomeini wishes his subordinates to have a certain freedom of action. But the ayatollah, who is variously

reported to be 83, 84, 85, or 86 years old, also is frail and is unable to maintain the kind of workload demanded of a key decision-maker.

Ayatollah Khomeini has two personal representatives on the Supreme Defense Council, which is in charge of the war against Iraq. But the prosecution of the war now seems largely in the hands of the Revolutionary Guards, the radical group established as a counterbalance to the strength of the armed forces.

The guards now have their own

government ministry, a reflection not only of their increased power but also their claim to a slice of the government budget. Last year, Ayatollah Khomeini authorized the guards to establish their own air force and navy, and they control the estimated two million volunteers at the war front.

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Spain doesn't just mean summer any more. You can get yourself an enviable tan here in the dead of winter, 3,500 metres up. In fact, at some of the Spanish ski resorts the sun gets so deliciously warm by midday that you can speed down the slopes in your t-shirt.

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In Sierra Nevada, for instance, you're only an hour and a half from the beaches of the Costa del Sol. So, on all but a few days of the year, you can ski all morning and swim all afternoon.

Then enjoy the apres-ski life in our restaurants and clubs, where (in the finest Spanish tradition) you can party all night.

But if the skier's life here is a sybaritic one, the skiing itself can be quite serious. The Spanish Pyrenees boast many a brutal "black" slope to challenge the expert.

One more bonus: you won't find Spanish ski resorts as crowded as some. Not so far, that is.

But considering the attractions, you'd better hurry.

ESPAÑA

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A New, Dark Look From Italy

Armani's Clothes Are Cool and Classical

By Hebe Dorsey
International Herald Tribune

MILAN — Despite a few short skirts, the look on Milan runways was long and dark. Coats, long disregarded, were back with a vengeance. There were several varieties, including big men's overcoats, but the most spectacular was the long redingote, with swirling skirts. The skirts stopped at mid-ankle and were worn with dark hose and flat shoes. Despite outbursts of strong colors — green, turquoise but especially red — the general

backdrop was dark, with black and a lot of gray. Combinations of gray and black often recalled somber Japanese color schemes.

MILAN FASHIONS

There was a definite attempt at old-time elegance, with hats and gloves. Almost all Milan designers tried their hand at evening wear, a new and not always successful direction.

Giorgio Armani, who showed Tuesday in his palazzo, is the most understated of Milan designers. His cool, classic approach was a welcome sight after too many strong fashion pronouncements. Suits are always the best part of this collection, for Armani is a former men's tailor who has not lost his touch. However, while a lot of designers have floundered with what started as a masculine look, Armani keeps honing it and renewing himself.

This time, his clothes were less pristine and crisped, younger and more casual, as if Armani had taken into account the fact that women do go to the country, if only on weekends.

The general silhouette was spare and neat, with a minimum of fussy details. Collars were cropped neatly around the neck, many jackets closed in a sharp V, without lapels. There were less blouses and more sweaters under his jackets, but these sweaters were not the rough outdoor variety. Lightweight and in pale colors, they added another dimension to Armani's repertory.

A few of them, cut across at the neck and hem with dark stripes, had a faintly nautical look. As usual, Armani had a great variety of tweeds in small patterns, but he also added big blanket checks, another effort at being sporty and casual.

Although he showed lots of pants, these were not the stiff masculine variety. Pencil-slim and uncreased, and made of crinkly silk crepons, they often had a soft touch to them. Skirts were mostly wrap-

around, with the prettiest stopping just at mid-ankle and topped by comfortable cashmere polo coats.

Besides his usual blazer, Armani showed belted jackets made of Harris tweeds. All these jackets moved on the body because he took out all the underpinnings, leaving only a silk lining.

His evening wear appealed to women with subdued sensuality. Long, wispy dresses, with clean collars and long sleeves, were made of small, unobtrusive floral prints, gliding over the body without ever touching it. Also lured by evening wear, he showed embroidered dresses as well as rajah jackets over silk pants.

Gianni Versace, who designs the Genny collection, saved the day for the Girombelli group, which also owns Byblos and Complice. The latter two did not do as well this season as they did last, but the Genny collection was a success. Well-designed, it was full of the kind of clothes that will go straight to the heart of active and prosperous businesswomen — starting with owner, Donatella Girombelli, with whom this line is strongly identified.

The main staple was the suit, often of black leather and with short skirts topped by cor. Fortable, three-quarter coats. The waist was the focus of interest, often belted with wide, fringed leather.

The collection opened with an all-black tableau, but was soon cheered up by orange, red or white topcoats over gray jersey or black leather. The cuddly orange mohair coats, their wide lapels made of quilted orange satin, looked especially good on the severe black leather suits.

Versace's generous hand could be found in many full coats, their backs draped in a deep cowl. Many jackets were also draped in the back and worn over skinny black leather skirts.

Long skirts were often pleated and made of printed flannel. The feeling of opulence was clear throughout the collection, which



Genny tunic on slim skirt.

included wools as well as damask silks and silk jacquards. Animal prints added a note of fantasy to an otherwise serious collection. Black turtle-neck sweaters made these suits look democratic, but the broadtail suits at the end were clearly directed to the affluent, self-supporting woman.

The designer to watch in Milan is Franco Moschino, who looks like an Italian Jean-Paul Gaultier, inventive, irreverent and fun. Like Gaultier when he was doing the English street look, Moschino has a flair for spoozy accessories.

The Milan showings ended Wednesday, and the fashion crowd now moves to London for the British collections.

U.S. Catholics' Dispute on Abortion Grows

By Marjorie Hyer

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Liberal Roman Catholics in the United States, faced with growing signs that their church is determined to make abortion the keystone of efforts to divide dissent there, are divided over how to fight back.

Early this month, the Committee of Concerned Catholics used a full-page advertisement in *The New York Times* to protest reprisals it said have been taken against signers of an ad in the newspaper 17 months ago.

But some respected voices on the Catholic left have expressed fears that the statement may exacerbate the situation.

The controversy grows from the Oct. 7, 1984, advertisement that disputed the church's view that the only "legitimate Catholic position" on abortion is that it is always morally wrong. The ad said that committed Catholics may hold "a diversity of opinions" on abortion and called for discussion.

Coming in the heat of the presidential election campaign, the ad was in part a rebuff to Cardinal John J. O'Connor of New York for his widely publicized rebuke of Geraldine A. Ferraro, the Democratic vice-presidential nominee, who had said she would not allow her religion to dictate her political stands.

Before the year was out, the Vatican office in charge of religious orders told the 24 nuns who were among the 97 signers of the ad to recant or face expulsion from their orders.

After more than a year of tense negotiating in secret, nine of the women were cleared, although none recanted.

Within the past four or five years, Vatican efforts to reimpose strict orthodoxy on the vigorous and diverse American branch of the church have multiplied.

Bishops have been investigated; a popular catechism in use for a decade was suddenly ruled unacceptable; the pope dispatched one committee to scrutinize American theological seminaries and another

to carry out a detailed study of men's and women's religious orders in the United States.

A high-level group of American bishops, on their last official visit to the Vatican that occurs once every seven years, was criticized by Pope John Paul II for the "permissiveness" in the American church.

But of all the issues that provoke Vatican chastening, abortion seems to be the flash point.

"Abortion is treated as a kind of litmus test" of orthodoxy, said Rosemary Rueher, a Catholic theologian who teaches at the United Methodist Garrett Evangelical Theological Seminary in Evanston, Illinois, and was a signer of the 1984 ad.

Many Catholics have reported pressure from the church because of their involvement with the issue:

- A nun, Agnes Mansour, was forced to choose between her continued membership as a Sister of Mercy and a high-level job with the Michigan social welfare department because part of the funding she administers pays for abortions for poor women. She kept her state job and resigned from the order.
- Mary Ann Sorrentino, executive director of Rhode Island

Planned Parenthood, was excommunicated from the church last year because that agency arranges abortions. Mrs. Sorrentino's young daughter, before her first communion, was grilled by a priest because of her mother's job.

Many of the signers of the 1984 advertisement have reported reprisals:

- Daniel C. Maguire, professor of theology at Marquette University, had long-standing speaking engagements canceled at four Catholic colleges: St. Martin's College in Lacey, Washington; St. Scholastica College in Duluth, Minnesota; Villanova University in Pennsylvania and Boston College. He has filed an academic freedom complaint with the American Association of University Professors.
- In Los Angeles, the director of Catholic Charities ordered employees not to refer battered women to shelters operated by Sister Judith Vaughn, one of the signers.
- June Via, who has degrees in theology and law and who teaches part-time at the University of San Diego, a Catholic college, has been told she will not be allowed to speak at any meeting in the diocese until she publicly affirms her agree-

ment with official doctrine on abortion.

Last summer, the Vatican's official representative in the United States, Archbishop Pio Laghi, and Archbishop John A. Quinn of San Francisco boycotted a session of the official Leadership Conference of Religious Women—the umbrella group of all heads of women's religious orders—because one of the 24 nuns, Sister Margaret Farley of Yale Divinity School, was a featured speaker.

For many liberal Catholics, most of whom share their church's abhorrence of abortion in principle, but hold that exceptions are sometimes justified, the dismay at the Vatican's threat to the 24 nuns was matched by uneasiness over aligning themselves with the group behind the first ad, Catholics for a Free Choice.

Meanwhile, the National Catholic Reporter, for two decades the bible of liberal Catholicism, assailed the second ad as "a deceitful, dishonest and divisive effort."

In an editorial, the paper said the only beneficiary of the long, bitter dispute was Catholics for a Free Choice, "which reaped a rash publicity."

Theologian Is Ordered to Retract View

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Vatican has ordered the Reverend Charles E. Curran, a liberal theologian at Catholic University of America, either to retract his views on birth control and other sexual issues or face the loss of his authorization to teach Roman Catholic doctrine.

The ultimatum was disclosed Tuesday at a news conference at which Father Curran, 51, made public a letter he received late last year from Cardinal Joseph Ratzinger, the prefect of the Sacred Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith, warning of disciplinary action. The congregation is the

Vatican's monitor of theological conformity.

Father Curran said he refused to retract his teachings but had offered to promise never to teach sexual ethics at Catholic University, a subject he said he had not taught for 15 years.

The compromise proposal, he said, was transmitted to Rome by Cardinal Joseph L. Bernardin of Chicago, chairman of the university's board of trustees, but Cardinal Ratzinger did not indicate a willingness to accept it.

As a result, Father Curran said he was waiting for the Congregation to act on its threat, a process he said could take many months. The Reverend William J. Byron,

president of the university, said in an interview that if the Vatican takes away Father Curran's authorization, he could no longer be employed as a member of the theology faculty at Catholic University—one of three departments chartered by the Vatican. Father Curran is a professor of moral theology.

Ariane Launch Rescheduled

PARIS — The next launching of the European Ariane rocket from Kourou, French Guiana, already delayed twice this month for mechanical reasons, has been tentatively set for March 19, a spokesman said Wednesday.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Pretoria's Latest Gesture

South Africa has now lifted the state of emergency it proclaimed last July. It deserves no praise for ending what was wrong to begin with, but there are some benefits in what has been done...

agreed to put its tightly held colony of Namibia on the United Nations independence track by Aug. 1, if — big if — Angola agrees to send home its resident Cubans...

For Long Life, Keep Moving

A person who burns 2,000 or more calories a week in moderate exercise will probably live longer than one who doesn't. That is the conclusion of a study of 17,000 Harvard alumni...

for instance, a 150-pounder who iron his own shirts will not only save money and sweat at prescribed sex roles but use up 22 calories every 10 minutes...

Other Opinion

France's Hostage Dilemma

It is certain that France has been humiliated. It reminds one of the United States in 1980, when 52 American citizens were prisoners in Lebanon...

hostage there are a calculated intervention in the election on Sunday. The choice of Sunday, polling day, as the deadline for meeting an unfulfillable ultimatum proves this fact...

Tough Words, but Can Gorbachev Deliver?

By Dimitri K. Simes

WASHINGTON — Mikhail S. Gorbachev's address to the Communist Party congress last month was familiar enough: more of the calls for economic reform and revitalization that have become standard fare among the Soviet elite...

economists, for instance, claim that it is perfectly consistent for central planners to provide stronger general guidelines and to avoid intervention in details...

the cost of living would in turn be impossible without wage and salary hikes. Soviet managers want to cut costs and increase efficiency by eliminating millions of underpaid and underused workers...

to play a global role, at least equal to the United States, even though it lacks the attributes of a superpower except military strength...

Moscow seeks a global role but lacks the attributes of a superpower except in terms of military strength.

push the Politburo far beyond its original, generally modest intentions — and, in this view, Mr. Gorbachev has the will, power and open-mindedness necessary to open the economy...

This may be true, but such change could turn out to be more far-reaching than virtually anyone foresees — for it is not just the economy but the whole neo-Stalinist system that must be transformed...

What Mr. Gorbachev has offered is a more rational, less doctrinaire approach to running an essentially Stalinist system...

The writer is a senior associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

Moscow's Stalinist Values Excite Longing for Neon

By George F. Will

MOSCOW — To watch dusk descend on Moscow is to watch a city vanish. It is as though it sinks into the sandy soil that limits high-rise construction in this horizontal capital...

denounced literature, art and scholarship in which, "under the guise of national originality, attempts are made to depict in idyllic tones reactionary nationalist and religious survivals contrary to our ideology, the Socialist way of life, and our scientific world outlook..."

Westerners living here find so wearing reflects the grinding-down experience of going around with an empty bag, jostling with others in the search for the necessities of life...

Washington Post Writers Group



FROM OUR MARCH 13 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1911: Sleepers Vie on Capitol Hill WASHINGTON — While Senator Stone was conducting his filibuster recently, Charles Norton, Secretary of the President, arrived at the capitol to consult with the Missouri statesman...

1936: Hitler Is Firm on Rhineland BERLIN — Speaking at a mass election meeting held under a huge circus tent at Karlsruhe within big gun range of the French frontier, Reichsführer Adolf Hitler said [on March 12] that under no circumstances would Germany renounce the rights of sovereignty which she had re-established over the Rhine zone [on March 7]...

Big Powers Hold Key Card in Popular Revolutions

By Stanislaus A. Blejwas

NEW BRITAIN, Connecticut — Inscribed on a monument to the memory of Polish workers massacred by the government in December 1970 are the words of Psalm 29: "The Lord will give strength to His people, the Lord will bless His people..."

to something more than the traditional reshuffling of wealth among a limited number of powerful families and their political allies...

values, but also by American military interests. Therefore, the Polish Communist Party daily, Trybuna Ludu, is partially correct when it comments that the United States decided to abandon an unworkable and in-subordinate dictator to maintain its influence in the Philippines and its military bases...

The writer, a professor of history and coordinator of Polish studies at Central Connecticut State University at New Britain, Connecticut, contributed this column to The Hartford Courant.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982 KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. FALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER Co-Chairmen LEE W. HUBNER, Publisher RENE BONDY, Executive Editor ALAIN LECOUR, Editor SAMUEL ABE, Deputy Editor ROBERT R. MCCABE, Deputy Editor CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editor

LETTER TO THE EDITOR The Unpublished Protos Regarding the back-page feature "Remembrance of Harold Brodkey: U.S.'s Unpublished Protos" (March 11) David Rimmick's hilarious caricature of the New York literary scene reminds me of the title "The Emperor's New Clothes." Mr. Rimmick's creation, Brodkey, whom "some have called the greatest novelist alive" — but who has yet to publish a single novel — is compared to Freud, Whitman, Wordsworth, Milton, and Frost. A self-confessed "sexual-prone" with a wife and daughter to support, Brodkey takes seven or eight years off work to lie on his living-room couch to teach himself to remember his mother.

Paralysis In France May Spread

By Dominique Moynier

PARIS — France's legislative elections on Sunday may prove to be the most important since the founding of the Fifth Republic in 1958. Yet if most people are asked what's at stake — the very meaning of the Fifth Republic and the nation — they are not in the same political mood as the prevailing public atmosphere of lassitude, even boredom...

Foreign policy has played a marginal role in the electoral campaign, partly because public interest is lacking and partly because there is no clear-cut difference between the foreign policy of the Socialist and conservative parties...

France left the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in 1966 because it was felt that the decision to withdraw France's nuclear force must be taken independently and by one man: the president. It would be inadvisable in 1986 that the president and prime minister could share such a decision...

Over the Strategic Defense Initiative, or "star wars," the differences are more rhetorical than real. The conservative parties' support for the project has just as many nuances and qualifications as has the Socialist opposition for it.

On the Middle East and on France's policy toward revolutionary situations in the Third World, there are also differences of emphasis between the Socialist and conservative parties. But such differences are not really significant.

The writer, associate director of the Institut Français des Relations Internationales, contributed this column to the International Herald Tribune.

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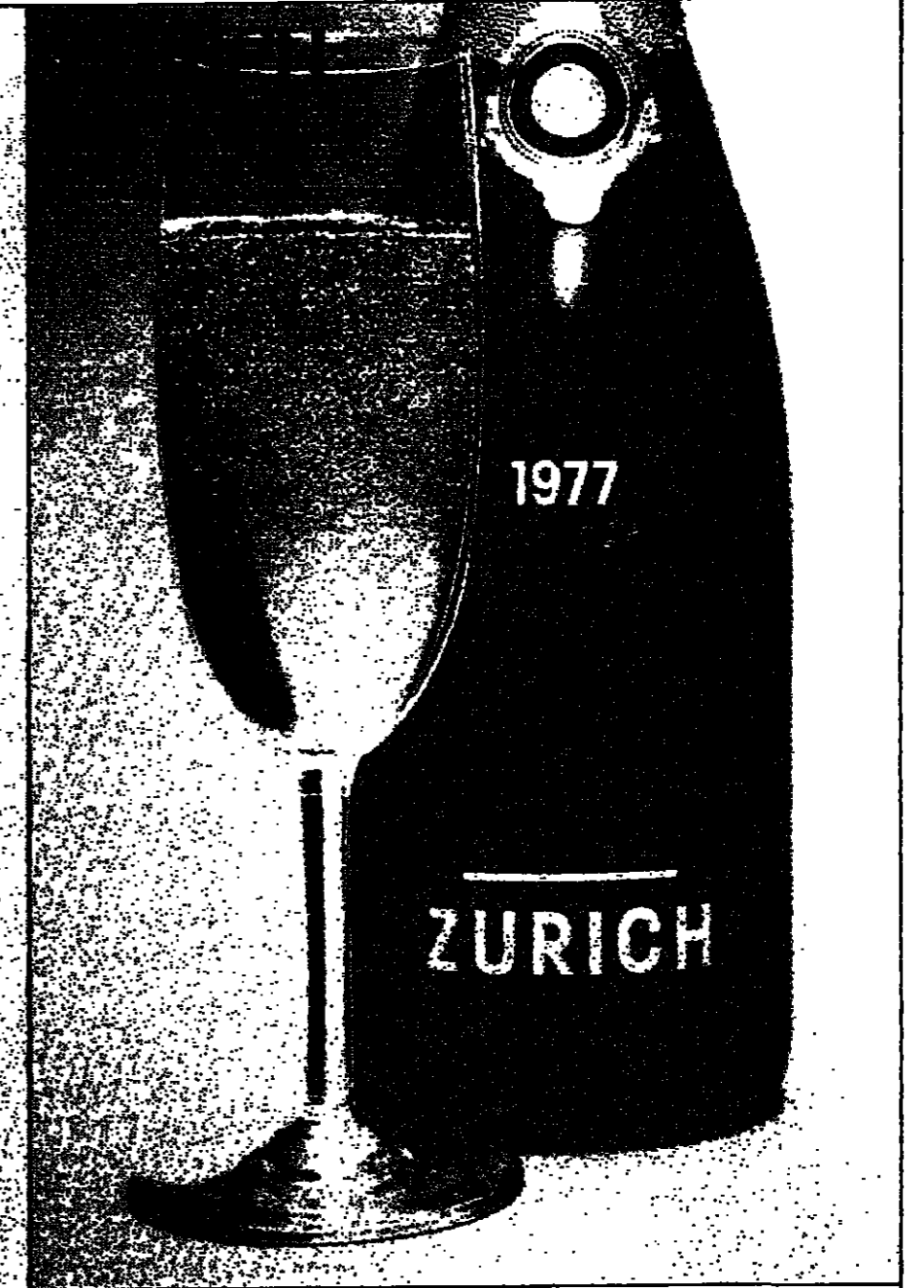
Paralysis In France May Spread

By Dominique M.

PARIS—France's political system is facing the most important test since the Fifth Republic was created. Yet if most people are what's at stake — the Fifth Republic and the man if the president and his are not in the same predicament as the prevailing political atmosphere of lassitude, even indifference.

This mood of indifference, alienation and indifference forced by the recent electoral defeat of the president and party demonstrates the individual's role.

As election day approaches, repeated polls have shown the Socialist party leading the conservatives by a margin of 10 to 15 points. Many people like to see the president's party win, but at the same time, they do not want to see the president's party win.



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THE EDITOR

SCIENCE

Hypothesis of a 'Fifth Force' Spurs Flurry of Debate, Research

By Walter Sullivan
New York Times Service

WAS Galileo wrong when he hypothesized that any object—whether it is a feather, a cannon ball, or a huge boulder—would fall at the same speed in a vacuum?

A report in January of evidence for a new force, working against gravity at short ranges, has unleashed a flurry of new research and sharp debate over the validity of the finding.

In Colorado, scientists are using lasers to monitor the rate of falling objects within a box designed to shield the objects from air drag.

At Stanford University, the test objects are being floated in a magnetic field so that they may respond freely to the most subtle gravitational forces.

At the University of California, at Irvine, a complex version of the torsion-balance experiment originally used to study the gravitational force is being prepared.

Most theorists are awaiting the results of experiments such as these before passing judgment on the theory of a new force, but many of them have welcomed the proposition as a stimulus for a new round of critical experiments.

As Robert H. Dicke of Princeton University, a leader in such efforts, has put it: "Few experiments are simpler in principle, harder in practice and so far-reaching in implication."

The follow-up experiments are extraordinarily demanding, both in terms of sensitivity and in the need to eliminate extraneous influences. The tests must avoid such effects as imperceptible tilting of the landscape by a nearby high tide, or the gravitational influence of an observer's body.

THE new force would be the fifth known to control phenomena in the universe. The others are gravity and electromagnetism, which are long-range forces, and two forces that operate only on an atomic level, a weak force and the strong force that binds particles together in the nucleus. Gravity is the force of attraction one body, or particle, exerts on another. By Newton's law, the force due to gravity would be proportional to the product of their masses divided by the square of the distance between them.

Unlike gravity, the theoretical fifth force would be a repelling force. But it would influence objects only within a limited range; estimates are from a few feet to thousands of feet.

Physicists believe that this fifth force might take the form of what they describe as a "hypercharge"

force. Hypercharge is the number of protons and neutrons in atomic nuclei; these particles are held together by what is called the binding energy.

The theory is that the hypercharge appears to work against gravity, to slow the rate of acceleration of a falling object. The amount of deceleration due to the hypercharge force is determined by the ratio of protons and neutrons divided by the total mass of the atom

(total mass being the total number of protons and neutrons plus the binding energy).

But since the binding energy in various atoms is not the same, they would differ in the degree of the fifth force that they generate. A small object made of iron and a large one made of wood, even if they were identical in weight, would fall at slightly different velocities, since their binding energies differ. The binding energy of iron is

greater and thus the smaller iron object would fall at a slightly slower rate than the larger wooden one.

EVIDENCE for the new force was reported in the Jan. 6 issue of The Physical Review Letters by Ephraim Fischbach of Purdue University, who is on sabbatical leave at the University of Washington; Daniel Sudarsky, Aaron Safer, and Carrick Talmadge of Purdue, and S. H. Aronson of Brookhaven National Laboratory.

Dr. Richard P. Feynman, a Nobel laureate in physics at the California Institute of Technology, and others have questioned the validity of the analysis purporting to show evidence of a new force. If it was as strong as described, "it would have had effects in other experiments already done," he said.

Dr. Fischbach and his colleagues re-analyzed data obtained in 1969 in a classic gravity-measuring experiment by Lorant von Eötvös, the Hungarian physicist. It derived from one conducted in 1797-98 by Henry Cavendish with a torsion balance.

Mr. Cavendish attached two lead balls, each two inches in diameter, to opposite ends of a six-foot (1.8-meter) beam suspended at the center so it swung freely. From another arm he suspended two massive lead balls, each one foot in diameter.

They were positioned so that their gravity, though extremely weak, would act on the small balls and swing the beam in one direction. Positions of the heavy balls were then reversed to twist the beam in the opposite direction. In this way, Mr. Cavendish determined the gravitational constant, the force exerted by a given mass of material, as opposed to that exerted by the Earth itself. His estimate was within 2 percent of the value that is now generally accepted.

Eötvös sought to confirm that all materials respond identically to gravity. He suspended his test materials in much the same way as Cavendish and observed the extent to which the centrifugal effect of the Earth's rotation, at the latitude of Budapest, drew the suspension toward the north despite the down-pull of gravity. He reported no differences among a multitude of test materials, including asbestos, talc and snakewood.

Dr. Fischbach and his colleagues, in re-examining the Eötvös data, have found that the tests were, in fact, "sensitive to the composition of the materials used."

Measurements made at 11 levels to a depth of 1,000 feet in an Australian mine by Frank D. Stacey and his colleagues at the University

of Queensland in Australia have shown what seems to be a force working against gravity. They have found similar evidence in comparing gravity measurements made by Exxon oil prospectors at the surface of the Gulf of Mexico with those obtained on the bottom beneath a large mass of water. The effect reported by the Australians implies that the hypothetical force extends to a range of hundreds or thousands of feet.

Among the many experiments now being undertaken is the "mountain" test planned by Eric G. Adelberger and Blayne Heckel at the University of Washington. They plan to operate an Eötvös device near a tall cliff or other large mass and observe its effect on such substances as potassium, with high-binding energy in its nuclei, and lithium-6 hydride, with low binding energy.

For the past decade, Dr. Riley D. Newman at the University of California at Irvine has been conducting a variety of gravity tests in search of the hypothetical force. In the Dec. 15 issue of The Physical Review, he and his colleagues described two experiments that failed to confirm any breakdown of Newton's law at short ranges.

In one, a copper weight hanging from a torsion balance inside a steel cylinder was positioned both on the centerline of the cylinder and near its side. As predicted by the Newton law, gravity from the steel enclosure did not displace the suspended weight, even though its position had been changed.

The experiment, conducted inside a vacuum chamber shielded from magnetic effects, will now be repeated, using a weight whose two halves are formed of different materials. This should reveal whether composition makes a difference.

DR. NEWMAN now plans an Eötvös experiment with suspended weights of tungsten and copper. Copper contains very high levels of binding energy. The entire experiment will be rotated to observe the effects of local materials, such as buildings and hills.

Several laboratories are preparing weight-dropping tests, using lasers to monitor the rates of fall. At the Joint Institute for Laboratory Physics in Boulder, Colorado, where Dr. James E. Faller has been testing gravity since 1963, the falling body will be in a box shielding it from traces of air in the vacuum test shaft.

Under the box will be a corner reflector that reflects light back along its incoming path. The falling box is equipped to maintain its po-

sition relative to its internal "passenger."

A beam of light from a laser is split so that part of the beam, reflected off the falling box, meets the other half of the beam, generating a succession of interference patterns that document acceleration of the fall. This will show whether it conforms to Newton's law.

To test whether different materials accelerate at different rates, Dr. Faller plans side-by-side drop tests with different materials, probably including uranium, which is very dense yet has low-binding energy. Drop experiments are also reportedly planned elsewhere, including the International Bureau of Weights and Measures near Paris.

In an Eötvös experiment, Dr. Faller will also test beryllium against copper, with the apparatus floating in water instead of being suspended. To prevent thermal motions in the water, the apparatus will be kept at 39 degrees Fahrenheit (3 degrees Centigrade), at which the density of water is greatest.

At Stanford University, Paul W. Worden Jr. has developed a trough that magnetically suspends a small cylinder of test material, cooled until it loses all resistance to an electric current. The test object is free to move along the trough, like a bubble in a level, responding to the most subtle gravitational effects.

Initially, the test objects will be niobium and lead-plated aluminum. The apparatus, mounted on air cushions to isolate it from vibrations, will be rotated to record forces in various directions. Motions of the test objects will be recorded magnetically. The Stanford group does not find the evidence of a new force persuasive.

However, Francis Everitt, a Stanford physics professor, does credit Dr. Fischbach with finding in the original Eötvös experiment a new way to look for the force. "That is profound," he said. "None of us had thought of it."

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IN BRIEF

Birds' Surprising New 'Family Tree'

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut (AP)—After more than 10 years of work, Yale University scientists have developed a genetically based method for classifying birds that they say has resulted in some surprising relationships, including a possible close alliance between starlings and mockingbirds.

"We have determined a phylogeny, which can be called a family tree, of birds," said Jon E. Ahlquist, research associate at Yale's Peabody Museum of Natural History. He and Charles G. Sibley, Yale professor of ornithology, compared more than 25,000 DNA samples from birds. Part of their research was published in Scientific American magazine, and Mr. Ahlquist said the complete phylogeny would be part of a book they hoped to publish next year.

He said the phylogeny took into account the relationships of living species, the order in which they diverged from a common ancestor and the timing of that divergence. The relationship between Old World starlings and New World mockingbirds and thrashers was among the most surprising discoveries, the researchers wrote in Scientific American. Starlings have traditionally been considered related to crows, they said.

Morning Is Peak Time for Strokes

ATLANTA (AP)—People are most likely to have strokes between 8 and 9 A.M., the time known to be most dangerous for heart attacks, a study shows, and experts believe these crises may be triggered by the stress of waking up.

This new information is promising in terms of helping us understand the mechanisms of these illnesses, Dr. Thomas Robertson of the National Institutes of Health said in a report prepared for presentation at the annual scientific meeting of the American College of Cardiology. Reviews of 1,116 cases of stroke showed that they peaked at 8 to 9 A.M., dropped off around noon and crested again at 3 to 4 P.M. Dr. Robertson looked for the pattern in strokes after Dr. James E. Miller of Brigham and Women's Hospital in Boston discovered that heart attacks were most common about 9 A.M.

Loggerhead Wintered off Virginia

NORFOLK, Virginia (AP)—Scientists say a rare loggerhead sea turtle that was being tracked by satellite from a special radio transmitter spent the winter off Virginia's Eastern Shore, farther north along the Gulf Stream than they expected.

"The turtle didn't do what I thought it was going to do," said John A. Musick, a research scientist at the Virginia Institute of Marine Science in Gloucester Point. He said he had expected the 120-pound (54-kilogram) turtle to stay in shallower water off North Carolina in case it needed to feed on crabs and mollusks.

Dr. Musick and a colleague, Richard Byles, will track the turtle through the summer, when the animals, an endangered species, usually return to the Chesapeake Bay. The turtle was released off Oregon Inlet, North Carolina, in November.

Scientists are trying to increase the dwindling numbers of the turtles, which are killed by fishing nets, sharks and cold water. Beach development also has eroded their nesting areas.

Universe Age Put at 16 Billion Years

TUCSON, Arizona (AP)—The universe is at least 16 billion years old and will never stop expanding, according to an astrophysicist at the National Optical Astronomy Observatories.

Observing the reddish colors of very distant elliptical galaxies, Dr. Donald Hamilton determined their ages to be eight billion years, plus or minus two billion years. Scientists have determined that stars are bluish in color in the first billion years of existence, becoming redder as they age. Dr. Hamilton said the objects he studied were eight-billion-year-old stars, adding meaning to them that takes eight billion years to reach Earth. "Add the distance and that sets the minimum age of the universe," he said.

On the basis of the age finding, he said, two mathematical factors led to the conclusion that the universe would continue expanding indefinitely. The factors deal with the distance between galaxies as opposed to the velocity of their expansion, and how much matter there is in the universe.

Dr. Hamilton said the findings are important in determining the age of the universe and the rate at which it is expanding.

Dugong Herd in Gulf Relieved Fears

JEDDAH (Reuters)—A herd of up to 500 dugongs, sea animals previously thought endangered in the Gulf, has been sighted in two groups by observers in helicopters east of Bahrain, Saudi environment officials say.

In early 1983, oil spilling from Iranian offshore wells damaged in the Iran-Iraq war killed dozens of the animals, also known as sea cows. There were suggestions that the entire population then might have been wiped out.

The officials said the numbers sighted in the Gulf were significant for a creature considered endangered in much of its habitat—shallow waters through the Indian Ocean and southeast Pacific. The results of the 18-month Saudi-funded survey will be used to prepare a management plan for the dugongs' conservation.

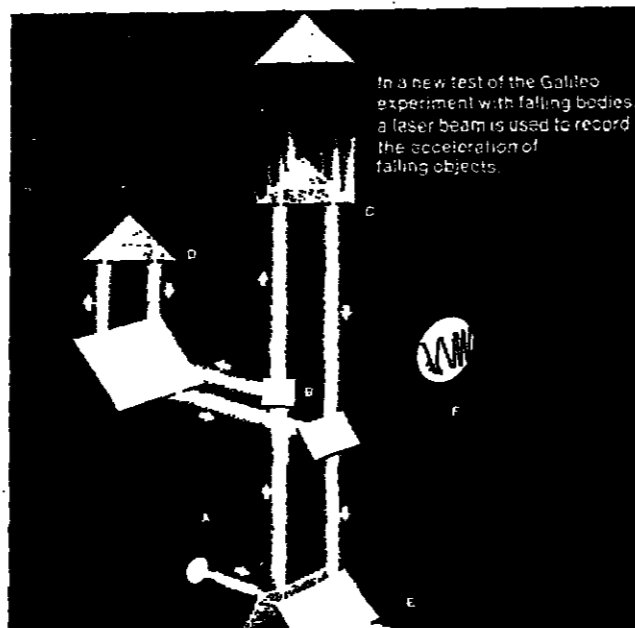
Puzzling Study of Women's Burdens

NEW YORK (NYT)—In less developed countries, women walk for miles with enormous burdens of wood or water on their heads, loads often nearly as heavy as the carriers. A study in Kenya helps explain why the women are able to bear such burdens, but it also raises questions.

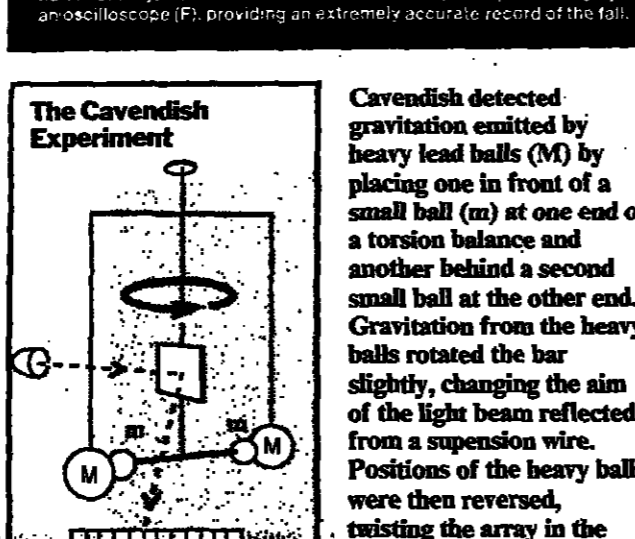
The study by scientists at the University of Nairobi, reported in the British journal Nature, showed that Kenyan women used far less energy than expected while carrying heavy loads.

The scientists theorize that African women have developed a way to minimize the vertical movement of their loads as they walk, reducing energy needs. It might also be that "some anatomical change has occurred, as a result of carrying large loads since childhood."

Experts in locomotion remained puzzled, however. "Is there a lesson to be learned from these women about the fundamentals of muscle energetics in locomotion?" R. McNeill Alexander, a British scientist, said in a commentary on the report.



In a new test of the Galileo experiment with falling bodies, a laser beam is used to record the acceleration of falling objects.



In this schematic view a beam from a laser (A) is reflected upward and split (B). Part of the beam is reflected from the falling object (C); the other half is reflected sideways and upward into a stationary reflector (D) isolated from vibrations by a spring. The beam's two halves are recombined and directed into a receiver (E) for processing by an oscilloscope (F), providing an extremely accurate record of the fall.

The Cavendish Experiment

Cavendish detected gravitation emitted by heavy lead balls (M) by placing one in front of a small ball (m) at one end of a torsion balance and another behind a second small ball at the other end. Gravitation from the heavy balls rotated the bar slightly, changing the aim of the light beam reflected from a suspension wire. Positions of the heavy balls were then reversed, twisting the array in the opposite direction.

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Advertisement for INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS. Text includes: "JEDDAH (Reuters)—A herd of up to 500 dugongs, sea animals previously thought endangered in the Gulf, has been sighted in two groups by observers in helicopters east of Bahrain, Saudi environment officials say." and "In early 1983, oil spilling from Iranian offshore wells damaged in the Iran-Iraq war killed dozens of the animals, also known as sea cows. There were suggestions that the entire population then might have been wiped out." and "The officials said the numbers sighted in the Gulf were significant for a creature considered endangered in much of its habitat—shallow waters through the Indian Ocean and southeast Pacific. The results of the 18-month Saudi-funded survey will be used to prepare a management plan for the dugongs' conservation." and "Puzzling Study of Women's Burdens NEW YORK (NYT)—In less developed countries, women walk for miles with enormous burdens of wood or water on their heads, loads often nearly as heavy as the carriers. A study in Kenya helps explain why the women are able to bear such burdens, but it also raises questions. The study by scientists at the University of Nairobi, reported in the British journal Nature, showed that Kenyan women used far less energy than expected while carrying heavy loads. The scientists theorize that African women have developed a way to minimize the vertical movement of their loads as they walk, reducing energy needs. It might also be that 'some anatomical change has occurred, as a result of carrying large loads since childhood.' Experts in locomotion remained puzzled, however. 'Is there a lesson to be learned from these women about the fundamentals of muscle energetics in locomotion?' R. McNeill Alexander, a British scientist, said in a commentary on the report."

Advertisement for SULTANATE OF OMAN MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT HEAD OF ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING SECTION. Text includes: "The Ministry wishes to appoint a suitable candidate to its Directorate of Technical Affairs. The successful applicant will plan, organise and monitor all work undertaken by his section in the field of environmental impact assessment and its application in environmental planning. Primary concern with the environmental aspects of development projects in both public and private sectors, he will be responsible for the evaluation of their technical adequacy with the internal sections of the ministry concerned with pollution control. Based in the ministry's central office, he will direct staff activities in both the central and regional offices, and be responsible for the establishment and implementation of staff training schemes. The ideal candidate will have a degree in environmental science and/or engineering and possess ten years professional experience including at least five years in a similar role in government, municipal authority or in a consultancy practice. He should be a member of a recognised professional organisation appropriate to his specialisation. He will be familiar with the preparation, evaluation and application of environmental impact assessment. Experience with the application of economic analysis techniques including cost benefit analysis, is desirable. The candidate should have a broad professional experience and be familiar with the management and supervision of interdisciplinary teams. Some residential experience in the Middle East as well as a demonstrated fluency in scientific and technical English both spoken and written are considered essential. A knowledge of Arabic would be an advantage." and "The period of appointment is for 12 months automatically renewable each year. This is a senior appointment and the salary and terms of employment will depend on qualifications but will be based on the Oman civil service scale. Salary range will be equivalent to 15,252 Omani Rials, tax free (approximately U.S. \$41,000 per annum). Additional benefits are free accommodation, free air transport, including annual leave, and free medical treatment within the Sultanate, for the appointee and his family. Annual leave is 48 calendar days." and "Please send application with detailed C.V. to: Project Manager for Asia, IUCN, CH 1196 Gland, Switzerland. Closing date for applications: March 23, 1986."

Advertisement for N.V. Celanese S.A., the Brussels based European headquarters of Celanese Corporation, currently has vacancies (m/f) for: An Area Sales Manager. Text includes: "The position: □ reporting to the General Sales Manager industrial Fibers/Europe, the position will be responsible for marketing and sales of industrial fibers, micro porous films and hollow fibers to European manufacturing industries; □ up to 25% travelling including to Eastern Europe is required." and "Qualifications required: □ university or technical engineering degree in mechanics or textiles; □ sound commercial experience in selling industrial products; □ fluency in English, German and/or French is essential; Dutch and/or Italian an advantage; □ age: about 30-35 years old." and "Two Technical Service Engineers. The position: □ under the supervision of the Department Manager, these positions will provide technical advice and assistance to customers manufacturing filtered cigarettes from cellulosic acetate tow products; □ up to 60% travelling including to Eastern Europe, the Middle East and Africa is required." and "Qualifications required: □ university or technical engineering degree in mechanics or chemistry; □ a few years field experience; □ fluency in either English, Spanish and French or in English, German and French; □ age: about 27-30 years old." and "Location: all positions will be based in Brussels. We offer: an attractive remuneration and generous benefits in a multinational environment. Please send full details with curriculum vitae and recent picture in strict confidence to Mr. M.P. Meyers, Director of Personnel, Celanese S.A., avenue Louise 251, box 4, 1050 Brussels, Belgium." and "CELANESE"

Advertisement for HUMAN RIGHTS IN AFGHANISTAN. Text includes: "Annex International requires a RESEARCHER to investigate human rights violations in Afghanistan. S/he will document cases, prepare reports and advise on initiatives to be taken by Amnesty International, particularly in relation to prisoners of conscience, political prisoners, treatment of prisoners, and forced and child marriages. S/he should have research skills, an impartial approach, sound political judgment, and an ability to work in a team and under pressure, together with specialist knowledge of Afghanistan. The post is London based, but requires willingness to travel. The person will also be expected eventually to teach one or two other countries in South Asia. Fluent written and spoken English is essential. Knowledge of Urdu or Pashto and of French is desirable." and "Salary: \$12,000 - 14,878 per annum (under fixed, annual increments). Closing Date for the receipt of application forms: 09 April 1986." and "For further information and application forms, contact Personnel Office, Amnesty International, International Secretariat, 1 Easton St, London WC1X 8DJ. Tel: (London) 837 3805 (24 hours)." and "THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS Rome, Italy has an opening for a SYSTEMS ANALYST. The Statistics Division seeks a systems analyst to manage all the necessary computer operations of the Statistical Analysis Service. Essential Qualifications: University degree in Computer Science with strong statistical background or degree in Mathematics or Statistics with strong computer background. Five years experience in working with computer based information systems, design and programming data base and data processing applications. Good knowledge of English, French or Spanish. In addition, it would be desirable for the candidate to have knowledge of international agricultural statistics. Benefits: Initial contract of three years with future career possibilities. Relocation grant, tax free salary, cost of living adjustment, education grant and other benefits of International Civil Service. Net Salary U.S. \$38,397 to U.S. \$53,522. Please send detailed curriculum vitae not later than 23 March 1986 quoting 'FA 180-ESS'." and "Central Recruitment FAO Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 - Rome, Italy"

Handwritten signature in Arabic script.

Statistics Index

Table with 2 columns: Index Name and Value. Includes AMEX prices, NYSE prices, etc.

THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1986

WALL STREET WATCH

Can't 'Beat' S&P Index? Vanguard Fund Equals It

By VARTAN G. VARTAN

NEW YORK — People who complain that they can't "beat" the market or who fear their stock portfolios are at the mercy of giant institutional investors might find it worthwhile to consider the Vanguard Index Trust.

This no-load mutual fund, which is open to the public, virtually represents the market. Its net assets — now \$440 million — are automatically invested to conform with the market capitalization of all issues in Standard & Poor's 500-stock index.

The market index is described by John C. Bogle, chairman of the Vanguard Group in Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, as "a formidable competitor." In each of the last three years, the index has outperformed most professionally managed portfolios for equity pension accounts.

According to a study by SEI Funds Evaluation Services, the S&P-500 outperformed 66 percent of all pension accounts last year, when its total return — market appreciation plus reinvested dividends — came to 31.79 percent.

The index's record against mutual funds follows somewhat the same pattern. Last year, it outperformed 77 percent of all mutual funds — except money market funds and tax-exempt funds — that were monitored by Lipper Analytical Associates.

A number of large banks run index funds for institutional investors who seek to match the performance of the general market. The Vanguard Index Trust is believed to be the only index fund open to the individual investor that has a 10-year track record.

Jeremy Duffield, who heads new-product development for Vanguard, said this week that the Index Trust was "one of the best-kept secrets in the mutual fund industry." The Vanguard Group markets and distributes 34 funds with assets totaling \$18.8 billion.

THE TRUST has 9,000 shareholders, described by Mr. Duffield as "mostly sophisticated individual accounts." Two-thirds of its assets are held by institutional accounts.

The 10-year-old trust requires an initial minimum investment of \$1,500 for regular accounts and \$500 for Individual Retirement Accounts.

The trust is always fully invested in the same 500 stocks that make up the market index. Its performance falls a fraction shy of the index, since the trust receives 0.28 percent of net assets annually for administrative expenses.

While the trust guarantees, in essence, a "market" performance, one shortcoming is that it must inevitably lag behind mutual funds and professionally managed portfolios that beat the market in any given year or over a sustained period.

Since components of both the trust and the market index are weighed by market value, International Business Machines carries by far the largest single stake. At the end of 1985, IBM represented 6.58 percent of total net assets.

At the other end of the spectrum, many smaller companies each represented well under 1 percent of net assets. These include such diverse companies as Ramada Inns, Emery Air Freight, Luby's Cafeterias, Bally Manufacturing and Sealed Air.

The 500-stock index, made up largely of issues listed on the New York Stock Exchange, closely tracks the performance of the Big Board's own common stock index. It also contains a sprinkling of American Stock Exchange and over-the-counter issues.

In industry representation, the 500 consists of 400 industrial, 40

Prices Dip 0.2% In France

Decline in Index First Since 1966

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — The French retail price index dropped 0.2 percent in February, for the first decline since 1966, according to figures released Wednesday by the National Statistics Institute, or INSEE.

That compared with a 0.1-percent rise in January and December and a 0.5-percent rise in February 1985. The decline took the year-to-year inflation rate to 3.4 percent last month from 4.2 percent in January and 4.7 percent in December.

February's drop in prices was the sharpest since an 0.3-percent fall in August 1965, an INSEE spokesman said.

The decline in the inflation rate was largely the result of the sharply weaker dollar in the first two months of this year and the more than 40-percent drop in oil prices, officials said.

The finance minister, Pierre Bergé, said Wednesday that based on the new figures French economic growth, as measured by the gross domestic product, could exceed 3 percent this year. GDP measures the total value of a nation's goods and services but excludes income from foreign investments.

He said the government now hopes in 1986 for "inflation below 2 percent, a balance-of-payments surplus of around 50 billion francs (\$7 billion), economic growth probably higher than 3 percent and a net creation of jobs that will push unemployment down further."

Last September the government based its budget calculations on the assumption that GDP growth would be 2.1 percent this year.

Tin Contracts Cleared by LME

Reuters

LONDON — The London Metal Exchange cleared on Wednesday all tin contracts that had been outstanding since it suspended trading in the metal on Oct. 24. The clearing, a fixed-price arrangement known as a "ring out," set a price of \$6,250 (\$9,180) a metric ton, down from \$8,140 before the LME suspended business.

The LME suspended trading after the International Tin Council, a price-support pact between 22 leading consuming and producing nations, said it could no longer afford to prop up the price of tin.

A \$900-million rescue plan was abandoned when two producing countries refused to support it.

Dealers said that Wednesday's ring-out price will generate losses of more than \$100 million for some 24 brokerage firms, representing the difference between the price they paid for the metal and the LME's settlement. The metal, which is still traded on secondary markets, was quoted at \$4,800 a ton on Wednesday.

FAA HOLDINGS N.V.

Registered Office: 16-A Pietermaas, Willemstad Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles

Notice of Annual General Assembly of Shareholders

Please take notice that the Annual General Assembly of Shareholders of FAA Holdings N.V. (the "Corporation") will take place at 2:00 p.m. at 16-A Pietermaas, Willemstad, Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles, on March 18, 1986.

- The following matters are on the agenda for this Meeting: 1. Report of the Management. 2. Election of the Managing Director. 3. Approval of the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Statement for the fiscal year ended November 30, 1985.

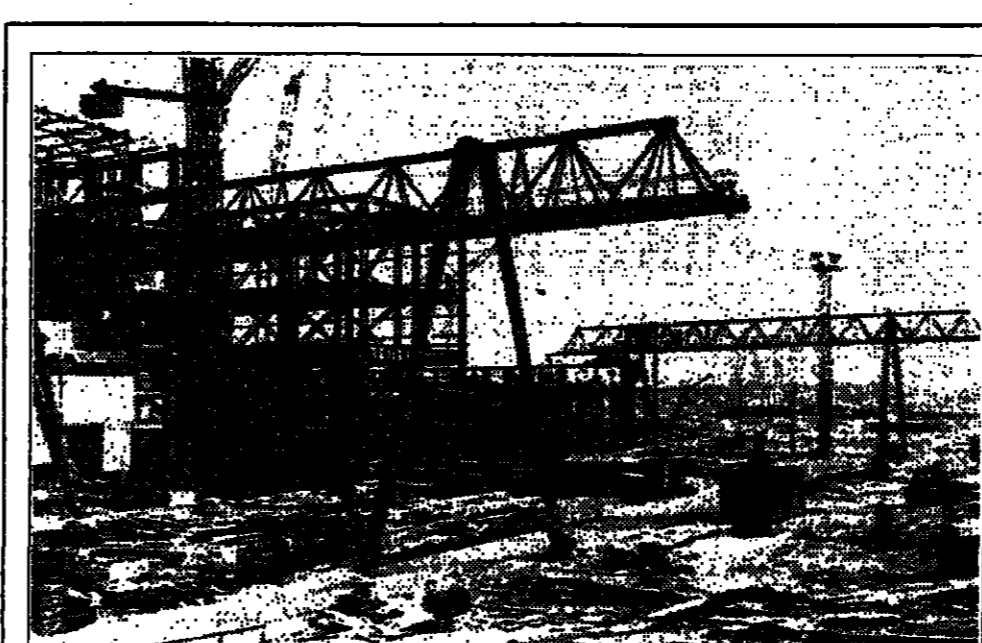
A form of proxy may be obtained from the following institutions: Fidelity International Management Limited, 25 Lovat Lane, London EC3R 8LL, England; Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise, 43, Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg.

Holders of registered shares may vote by proxy by mailing a form of proxy obtained from the Corporation's Principal Office in Pembroke, Bermuda, from Fidelity International Management Limited in London, or from the Bank listed above, to the Corporation at the following address:

FAA Holdings N.V. c/o Corporate Trust N.V. 16-A Pietermaas, Willemstad, Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles

Holders of bearer shares may vote by proxy by mailing a form of proxy and certificate of deposit for their shares obtained and filed in the manner described in the preceding section. Alternatively, holders of bearer shares wishing to exercise their rights personally at the Meeting may deposit their shares, or a certificate of deposit therefor, with the Corporation at 16-A Pietermaas, Willemstad, Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles, against receipt therefor, which receipt will entitle said bearer shareholder to exercise such rights.

All proxies (and certificates of deposit issued to bearer shareholders) must be received by the Corporation not later than 1:00 p.m. on March 18, 1986, in order to be used at the Meeting.



Moscow hopes that open-pit mines such as this one at Neryungri in eastern Siberia will help it rapidly raise its production of coal despite problems with subzero temperatures.

Soviet Digs Into Lifting Coal Output

By Gary Lee

Washington Post Service

NERYUNGRI, U.S.S.R. — The Soviet Union is scrambling to turn around its flagging coal output, and nowhere is that effort more apparent than in this new Siberian coal town 4,500 miles (7,284 kilometers) from Moscow.

Neryungri's annual capacity of 13 million tons places it in the second rank of the Soviet Union's major coalfields, after such giants as the Kansk Achinsk and Izumetsk basins.

The 13-year-old field here is part of an all-out effort, detailed in the 1986-90 economic plan, to increase coal production steadily by tapping new open-pit mines, rather than by delving deeper into the traditional underground pits.

The goal is to raise national production from an estimated 1985 level of 720 million tons to an annual rate of 800 million tons by 1990.

Last year's national output fell short of the 770 million tons targeted in the 1980-1985 five-year plan.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union's falling oil production has led officials to stress the development (Continued on Page 17, Col. 1)

Nigeria to Urge OPEC Members To Cut Output

Reuters

LAGOS — Nigeria plans to urge fellow members of OPEC to restrain output as a way of raising oil prices, Oil Minister Rilwanu Lukman said Wednesday.

The producers' group will meet in Geneva this weekend.

Oil prices have roughly halved since the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries agreed at a meeting last December to go for a "fair share" of the oil market.

Mr. Lukman said at a news conference that Nigeria wanted a "reasonable" price for oil that would satisfy both producers and consumers.

The minister, who replaced Tam David-West six weeks ago, said he planned to work toward an average price of \$22 or \$23 a barrel. Spot-market levels are about \$14 now.

Mr. Lukman said prices would pick up if supplies were lowered. "If you take out two million barrels per day from the market, the price should go back to \$20 to \$25," he contended. He called a reduction in output "the only way to have stability."

But he acknowledged that there remained the problem of how to share reductions in output. "That is what we are meeting about. ... Who is going to cut what?"

Nigeria has an OPEC production quota of 1.45 million barrels a day, but output last month was reported to be as high as 1.7 million or 1.8 million barrels a day.

The falling price of oil, on which Nigeria depends for more than 95 percent of its foreign-exchange

Trade Deficit In U.S. Widened To Record in '85

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The U.S. merchandise-trade deficit widened to a record \$39.48 billion on a balance-of-payments basis in the fourth quarter of 1985, the Commerce Department said Wednesday.

For all of 1985, the balance-of-payments trade deficit widened to a record \$124.3 billion from \$114.1 billion in 1984, according to the department's Bureau of Economic Analysis. The previous record quarterly deficit was \$33 billion in the third quarter of last year.

Balance-of-payments trade figures exclude military trade and insurance costs and reflect adjustments for timing, coverage and currency valuation.

Calculated on an unrevised customs-cleared basis, the annual deficit was a record \$148.48 billion and the quarterly shortfall was \$41.73 billion, the Commerce Department said.

Imports for the quarter increased 9 percent on a balance-of-payments basis, to a record \$92.5 billion, while exports increased 1 percent, to \$53 billion. Non-oil imports rose 8 percent, to \$78.1 billion.

In a typical swap arrangement, one borrower, who would prefer Swiss francs but is able to raise

sequent years" as the bank steps up its own loan disbursements.

Another significant change in the bank's borrowing strategy concerns the swap market. The World Bank has been an innovator in developing swaps. Mr. Rotberg estimated that from mid-1981, when it arranged its first currency swap, it had engaged in 182 swap transactions with 49 different counterparties for an amount equal to \$6.3 billion.

The increase, however, is not all opportunity driven. Mr. Rotberg estimated that the bank's borrowings in the fiscal year starting July 1 may total \$11.6 billion and said that, "we can expect the increases in borrowing to be repeated in subsequent years."

The following matters are on the agenda for this Meeting: 1. Report of the Management. 2. Election of seven Managing Directors. 3. Approval of the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Statement for the fiscal year ended November 30, 1985.

The Chairman of the Management proposes the re-election of the following seven existing Managing Directors: Edward C. Johnson, 3d; William L. Byrnes; Charles A. Fraser; Maduro & Curiel's Trust Company N.V.

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World Bank Devises a New Method to Raise Cash

By Carl Gewirtz

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Driven by an expanding appetite for money to lend to developing countries, the World Bank announced in Washington late Tuesday that it plans to step up its borrowing activity and to use new methods to raise cash.

In what may be the institution's most far-reaching innovation, the bank said it would experiment with adapting the structure of the short-term commercial-paper market to the long-term bond market.

Commercial paper are IOUs that are sold daily through dealers for any maturity, usually not longer than one year, and at a price that buyer and seller find mutually acceptable. Bonds are securities bearing a fixed coupon and a stated maturity that are first sold to underwriters who then distribute the paper to investors.

The World Bank's innovation, called Continuously Offered Long-Term Securities, or COLTS, straddles the features of both markets. It has named four dealers to initially market in the U.S. domestic market up to \$500 million of 3-to-30-year paper. Investors will be free, as in the commercial-paper market, to choose any maturity within the spectrum that fits their desire.

The interest payment dates on all maturities of paper would be identical, but the rates negotiated. The bank, on a daily basis, will quote yields at which it is willing to offer

paper in amounts ranging from \$25,000 to \$10 million.

The World Bank uses the interest rate on U.S. Treasury securities as the benchmark rate for its own. Through the COLTS method, the bank can direct demand to the maturities it prefers by offering the paper it wants to sell at a higher margin, or spread, over comparably dated Treasury paper.

The World Bank's treasurer, Eugene Rotberg, said that the program will provide "sustained access to the U.S.-dollar borrowings in the domestic market and further diversify the tools available to the bank for managing its liability portfolio."

Ultimately, Mr. Rotberg expects to expand the program by including zero-coupon securities and floating-rate paper.

The continuous sale will enable the bank to take advantage of daily rate fluctuations, issuing more paper when rates are deemed attractive, he said.

The method has other cost benefits. Underwriters, because they assume a financial risk in buying bonds from the issuer and then trying to market them, charge much higher fees than do dealers, who simply attempt to put buyer and seller together.

As the initial borrowing target for the fiscal year ending June 30 is almost completed, the World Bank would have been out of the world's capital markets for about four months — missing the opportunity to lock in current low rates.

The increase, however, is not all opportunity driven. Mr. Rotberg estimated that the bank's borrowings in the fiscal year starting July 1 may total \$11.6 billion and said that, "we can expect the increases in borrowing to be repeated in subsequent years."

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Currency Rates

Table with columns: City, Rate, and Date. Lists rates for Amsterdam, Frankfurt, London, etc.

Other Dollar Values

Table with columns: Country, Rate, and Date. Lists values for Argentina, Australia, etc.

Interest Rates

Table with columns: Term, Rate, and Date. Lists rates for 1 month, 3 months, etc.

Key Money Rates Mar. 12

Table with columns: Instrument, Rate, and Date. Lists rates for US Treasury bills, etc.

Asian Dollar Deposits

Table with columns: Term, Rate, and Date. Lists rates for 1 month, 3 months, etc.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Table with columns: Fund Name, Yield, and Date. Lists funds like Merrill Lynch Ready Assets.

Gold

Table with columns: Location, Price, and Date. Lists gold prices in Hong Kong, London, etc.

Source: Reuters, Commercials, Credit, Luxembourg, Paris and London official (fixing) Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York Comex contract. All prices in U.S. per ounce.

Thinking of changing? And ready to act?

So, here is a third question: your annual salary, is it over \$50,000? Like many other executives who have reached the higher brackets, you may well find that the job-change methods you used earlier in your career can no longer produce the result you seek today.

Alain Forget, Harvard MBA, Willet Weeks, former President of the International Herald Tribune and Forget Weeks consultants have helped for the past 10 years more than 3,000 top executives such as yourself to mount and conduct a sophisticated search of the hidden side of the international job market.

Telephone for an initial confidential meeting without obligation. We will review your situation and explain if and how we can be helpful to you in achieving your particular goals.

Forget, Weeks International Career Consultants Paris: 50, rue St-Ferdinand, 75017. Tel. (1) 45.74.24.24 Geneva: 9, route des Jeunes, 1227. Tel. 022.42.52.49

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is pleased to announce that on 13th March, 1986 trading will commence in OPTIONS ON U.S. TREASURY BOND FUTURES CONTRACTS and OPTIONS ON LONG GILT FUTURES CONTRACTS

For further information please contact Nicola Todorunter on (01) 623 0444 or write to LIFE LTD, The Royal Exchange, London EC3V 3JY

Handwritten Arabic text: كذا في الجار

Wednesdays NYSE Closing

Toes include the nationwide prices as to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Large table of stock market data including NYSE, AMEX, and various international markets. Columns include stock names, prices, and changes.

Vertical text on the left margin: AMEX Most Active, AMEX Stock Index, METEK, FEB. MAR. APR.

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT. Multicurrency Financing in the Equivalent of US-\$ 250,000,000 provided by UNICO-Banks. Includes details for DM, FF, NLG, YEN, and Aus \$.

Where will the smart money go in 1986? Focus on quality and strong corporate earnings. Merrill Lynch advertisement with contact information and a logo.

Paris Commodities table with columns for High, Low, Bid, Ask, and various commodity prices like SUGAR, COFFEE, and RUBBER.

Asian Commodities table with columns for High, Low, Bid, Ask, and prices for SINGAPORE GOLD FUTURES, RUBBER, and COFFEE.

London Commodities table with columns for High, Low, Bid, Ask, and prices for SUGAR, COFFEE, and RUBBER.

Floating-Rate Notes table with columns for Currency, Maturity, and various floating rate note prices.

Dollars table with columns for Country, Maturity, and various dollar-denominated instrument prices.

Japanese Yen table with columns for Issuer/Mat., Maturity, and various Japanese yen instrument prices.

Canadian Dollars table with columns for Issuer/Mat., Maturity, and various Canadian dollar instrument prices.

Deutsche Marks table with columns for Issuer/Mat., Maturity, and various Deutsche mark instrument prices.

Dividends table with columns for Company, Dividend, and various dividend-paying stock prices.

U.S. Treasuries table with columns for Maturity, Bid, Ask, and various U.S. Treasury instrument prices.

S&P 100 Index Options table with columns for Strike, Call/Put, and various S&P 100 index option prices.

Cash Prices table with columns for Commodity and Unit, and various cash commodity prices.

U.S. Futures table with columns for Season, Low, High, and various U.S. futures contract prices.

Food table with columns for Season, Low, High, and various food commodity prices.

Metals table with columns for Season, Low, High, and various metal commodity prices.

Stock Indexes table with columns for Index Name, Bid, Ask, and various stock index prices.

London Metals table with columns for Class, Bid, Ask, and various London metal prices.

DM Futures Options table with columns for Strike, Call/Put, and various DM futures option prices.

Cash Prices table with columns for Commodity and Unit, and various cash commodity prices.

U.S. Futures table with columns for Season, Low, High, and various U.S. futures contract prices.

Food table with columns for Season, Low, High, and various food commodity prices.

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Stock Indexes table with columns for Index Name, Bid, Ask, and various stock index prices.

Commodity Indexes table with columns for Index Name, Bid, Ask, and various commodity index prices.

Advertisement for NIKKO GROWTH PACKAGE FUND, SICAV, including details on the fund's performance and AGENDA.

Advertisement for Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V., listing the company's weekly net asset value and information for shareholders.

Advertisement for INTERNATIONAL TENDER FOR SALE HOTEL HANNIBAL PALACE PORT EL KANTAUWI, including details on the property and contact information.

Advertisement for INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 12 March 1986, listing various fund prices.

Advertisement for NIKKO GROWTH PACKAGE FUND, SICAV, including details on the fund's performance and AGENDA.

Advertisement for Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V., listing the company's weekly net asset value and information for shareholders.

Advertisement for INTERNATIONAL TENDER FOR SALE HOTEL HANNIBAL PALACE PORT EL KANTAUWI, including details on the property and contact information.

Advertisement for INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 12 March 1986, listing various fund prices.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including 'BUSINESS' and 'After C'.

Handwritten note: 10/1/86

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

JAL Omits Dividend After Costs From Crash

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches TOKYO — Japan Air Lines announced Wednesday that it had decided to omit its dividend for fiscal 1986, which ends this month, because of heavy costs stemming from the crash of a Boeing 747 jumbo in which 520 persons were killed.

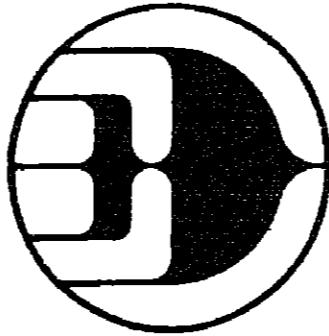
is making agreements with two other American carriers to help it in the U.S. market, a JAL spokesman said Wednesday. The Japanese flag carrier plans to sign separate agreements next week with Delta Air Lines and Western Airlines that will link flight connections between the airlines, a JAL spokesman, Geoffrey Tudor, said.

Revco Receives \$1.2-Billion Bid From Executives

New York Times Service NEW YORK — Revco D.S. Inc., operator of the largest U.S. drugstore chain, said that its board had received an offer from a group of senior executives to acquire the company. The executives offered \$33 a common share in cash and shares of preferred stock that it valued at an additional \$3 a share, or a total of \$1.161 billion.

60% Rise Expected in SIA Net Profit

Reuters SINGAPORE — Singapore Airlines Ltd. should post an increase in net profit of at least 60 percent in the fiscal year ending this month, share analysts said, attributing the increase to falling fuel prices, lower wage costs and increased aircraft sales.



Another analyst said SIA's pre-tax profits are expected to reach 315 million dollars, up from 275 million, with aircraft sales rising to 113 million dollars from 68 million last year.

ITT Sued for \$1.1 Billion Over Typesetting Package

The Associated Press LOS ANGELES — More than 100 people who bought a typesetting package from ITT Corp. have filed a \$1.1-billion lawsuit charging that the company discontinued the program, forcing them out of business.

ITT represented to these purchasers that this machine would be available to them "for at least two years," Mr. Friedman said. He said that ITT also offered to finance the package, which cost each customer \$12,000 plus \$4,000 in financing charges, for two years.

Japan Delays Decision On Minebea Takeover

The Associated Press TOKYO — The Japanese government will spend up to another three months studying whether to permit a hostile takeover bid for Minebea Co. by a U.S.-British investor group, a Finance Ministry official said Wednesday.

American Airlines Expects a Loss

The Associated Press FORT WORTH, Texas — The parent company of American Airlines said Tuesday that it expected to report a loss for the first quarter of 1986 because of fare reductions throughout the industry.

Berlin Is Replacing Student Activism With Business Innovation

By John Tagliabue New York Times Service BERLIN — Some of the heat that fueled Berlin's student revolt in the 1960s is now going into a renewal of innovative capitalism, holding out hope for an end to a quiet crisis of decline in the city's economy.

university spent \$1.5 million to renovate the factory, which is owned by the city. But the project's importance extends beyond the academic world, business executives say, since it also has helped to revive sagging corporate interest in this "island" city, 110 miles (178 kilometers) inside East Germany.

comes from Berlin's exposed position, politically and geographically, which has made it more sensitive than most other major cities to change, including shifts in the business world. Mr. Fetzer himself was something of a harbinger of the new surge in campus-corporate ties. As a young university lecturer in 1969, he accepted the invitation of Heinz Nixdorf, West Germany's computer pioneer, to leave academe and direct a group of 12 researchers that later became the core of Nixdorf's activities in Berlin.

point higher than the 10.4-percent national average, and the central government in Bonn must pay more than half of the city's \$9.2-billion budget. Berlin still depends heavily on government agencies, such as a federal printing plant, to provide jobs. "The economy was caught in a crossfire in the 1980s," said Joachim Putzmann, who runs the Siemens operations here. Shifts in the electrical industry from mechanical to electronic components forced companies like Siemens and AEG AG, West Germany's second-biggest electrical company, to slash jobs, a situation that, Mr. Putzmann said, was aggravated by "a general trend to automation."

er Layton, a former Ford Motor Co. vice president. The results have been mixed. Despite the activity in high technology, total net investment has not increased dramatically, and most of the money has come from within West Germany. With few exceptions, such as a \$96-million factory that Ford opened in 1981 to make plastic auto parts, U.S. companies have been slow to increase investment here. But government and business leaders maintain that the mood has definitely altered.

THE EUROMARKETS

Another Borrower Breaches the 8% Level

By David Ross Reuters LONDON — As most nondollar sectors of the Eurobond market again firmed Wednesday, dollar-denominated issues closed mainly unchanged, with yet another borrower breaching the 8-percent coupon level with a fixed-rate bond, dealers said.

demand away from the U.S. market, they said. CCF's issue won only lukewarm reception, closing at a discount of 2, outside total fees of 1 1/2 percent. Dealers said the issue, which carries an investor put option after four years, was too tightly priced, yielding a thin 56 basis points over four-year U.S. Treasury bonds and 14 basis points over eight-year Treasury bonds.

concerns the dollar may be set to ease, "investors are taking the opportunity to lighten their books," one dealer said. In the sterling sector, where a strong currency and relatively high yields continue to attract steady investor demand, Commerzbank Overseas Finance BV issued a £50-million, 10-percent bond due 1993 and Alliance & Leicester Building Society a £60-million, 10-percent five-year bond.

Net Asset Value on March 6, 1986 Pacific Selection Fund N.V. U.S.\$0.88 per U.S.\$1 unit. Pacific Selection Fund N.V.

TOKYO NON-STOP From April, Japan Air Lines offers the fastest route from Europe to Japan with the introduction of non-stop flights to Tokyo from London on Tuesdays and from Paris on Saturdays. With our other services, we operate the largest number of flights from Europe to Japan—25 a week. They all offer the Japanese hospitality and serene efficiency that has made us the World's Number One International airline. JAPAN AIR LINES Everything you expect and more. *IATA statistics 1984.

THE 1986 Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune READER SURVEY

The International Herald Tribune currently sells more than 168,000 copies each day in 164 countries around the world. To serve this diverse international audience effectively, we need to know about its interests and characteristics. This information is important for our editors and our advertisers alike.

This is the week when, by means of this questionnaire, we take an annual snapshot of all our readers—including the full spectrum from new, even first-time readers, to regular established subscribers.

We need to know about you. And this questionnaire is the best way we have to find out. Accordingly, we would be most grateful if you would take a few minutes to complete this questionnaire, fold it using the instructions on the reverse side, and mail it back to the independent organization which conducts this survey, Research Services Ltd. in London. Your replies will be treated in complete confidence: we do not even ask for your name or address.

As a gesture of our appreciation we will make a charitable donation to the charity of your choice for each returned questionnaire.

This reader survey is extremely important to us. The results of the survey and the total contributed to each charity will be published here in June.

With our warmest thanks.

De W. Heber
Publisher

1. Where did you read this copy of the IHT?

(Please check all that apply.)

At home <input type="checkbox"/>	Traveling locally <input type="checkbox"/>
At work <input type="checkbox"/>	Traveling abroad <input type="checkbox"/>
	Elsewhere <input type="checkbox"/>

2. How often do you usually read or look at the IHT?

First time reader <input type="checkbox"/>	1-2 days a week <input type="checkbox"/>
5-6 days a week <input type="checkbox"/>	Less often than once a week <input type="checkbox"/>
3-4 days a week <input type="checkbox"/>	Mainly see when traveling <input type="checkbox"/>

3. How many people, including yourself, usually read your copy of the IHT?

One <input type="checkbox"/>	Three <input type="checkbox"/>	Five or more <input type="checkbox"/>
Two <input type="checkbox"/>	Four <input type="checkbox"/>	More than one, but don't know how many <input type="checkbox"/>

Travel

4. Approximately how many business air trips have you taken in the past 12 months? (Count a round-trip as one.)

None <input type="checkbox"/>	1-2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3-5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6-9 <input type="checkbox"/>	10-20 <input type="checkbox"/>	21+ <input type="checkbox"/>
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5. Which of the following destinations have you flown to on business in the past 12 months? (Please check all that apply.)

Benelux countries <input type="checkbox"/>	Other Europe <input type="checkbox"/>	Middle East <input type="checkbox"/>
France <input type="checkbox"/>	African countries <input type="checkbox"/>	Japan <input type="checkbox"/>
Germany <input type="checkbox"/>	USA East Coast <input type="checkbox"/>	Hong Kong <input type="checkbox"/>
Italy <input type="checkbox"/>	USA West Coast <input type="checkbox"/>	Singapore <input type="checkbox"/>
United Kingdom <input type="checkbox"/>	Other USA <input type="checkbox"/>	Other Asia <input type="checkbox"/>
Scandinavia/Finland <input type="checkbox"/>	Canada <input type="checkbox"/>	Australia/New Zealand <input type="checkbox"/>
Spain/Portugal <input type="checkbox"/>	Latin America/Caribbean <input type="checkbox"/>	Elsewhere <input type="checkbox"/>
Switzerland <input type="checkbox"/>		

6. Which class of air travel do you usually use for a) short-haul and b) long-haul trips?

	a) short-haul (up to four hours)	b) long-haul (over four hours)
First Class	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Concorde	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Business Class	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Economy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

7a. How many holidays of four nights or more have you taken away from home in the past 12 months?

One <input type="checkbox"/>	Two <input type="checkbox"/>	Three <input type="checkbox"/>	Four or more <input type="checkbox"/>	None <input type="checkbox"/>
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7b. Which, if any, of the following types of holiday have you taken in the past two years?

Winter sports holiday <input type="checkbox"/>	Special interest package (e.g. archeology, music festival) <input type="checkbox"/>
Long-haul holiday to another continent <input type="checkbox"/>	Cruise <input type="checkbox"/>
Villa/Apartment holiday <input type="checkbox"/>	Health farm/Spa/Cure <input type="checkbox"/>

Ownership & purchases

8. Which, if any, of the following items have you bought duty-free (airports, in-flights, ferries) in the past 12 months?

Scotch malt whisky <input type="checkbox"/>	French Cognac <input type="checkbox"/>	Other alcoholic beverages <input type="checkbox"/>
Scotch blended whisky <input type="checkbox"/>	Champagne <input type="checkbox"/>	Cigarettes <input type="checkbox"/>
Bourbon <input type="checkbox"/>	Gin <input type="checkbox"/>	Tobacco/Cigars <input type="checkbox"/>
	Vodka <input type="checkbox"/>	Perfumes/Cosmetics <input type="checkbox"/>

9. Which, if any, of the following, have you bought for yourself or as a gift for others in the past two years?

Paintings or Sculpture <input type="checkbox"/>	35 mm SLR Camera <input type="checkbox"/>
Antique Furniture <input type="checkbox"/>	Other 35 mm camera <input type="checkbox"/>
Gems or precious jewelry <input type="checkbox"/>	Video/movie camera <input type="checkbox"/>
Couture label clothing <input type="checkbox"/>	Compact disc player <input type="checkbox"/>
Leather travel goods <input type="checkbox"/>	VCR <input type="checkbox"/>
Interior design services <input type="checkbox"/>	Personal computer <input type="checkbox"/>
A quality watch <input type="checkbox"/>	

10. Which, if any, of these cards do you use nowadays?

Access/Eurocard/MasterCard <input type="checkbox"/>	Visa Gold/Premium <input type="checkbox"/>
American Express Gold/Platinum <input type="checkbox"/>	Visa/Carre Bleue/Barclaycard <input type="checkbox"/>
American Express Green <input type="checkbox"/>	ATC (Air Travel) <input type="checkbox"/>
Diners Club <input type="checkbox"/>	

11. How many cars are there in your household, including any company-owned cars?

No car <input type="checkbox"/>	One <input type="checkbox"/>	Two <input type="checkbox"/>	Three or more <input type="checkbox"/>
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12. What is the engine size of your (main) car?

Up to 1,500 cc <input type="checkbox"/>	1,801-2,000 cc <input type="checkbox"/>	Over 2,500 cc <input type="checkbox"/>
1,501-1,800 cc <input type="checkbox"/>	2,001-2,500 cc <input type="checkbox"/>	Don't Know <input type="checkbox"/>

If not known, write in make and model

13. When do you expect to replace your (main) car?

In 1986 <input type="checkbox"/>	In 1987 <input type="checkbox"/>	In 1988 <input type="checkbox"/>	1989 or later <input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know <input type="checkbox"/>
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14. Approximately how many times have you rented a car for business purposes in the past 12 months?

Not rented <input type="checkbox"/>	In country of residence <input type="checkbox"/>	Abroad <input type="checkbox"/>
1-2 rentals <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3-6 rentals <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7 or more rentals <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Investments

15a. Which, if any, of the following types of investment do you or members of your household have?

Stocks & Shares <input type="checkbox"/>	Financial Futures <input type="checkbox"/>
Government Securities <input type="checkbox"/>	Commodities <input type="checkbox"/>
Mutual Funds/Unit Trusts <input type="checkbox"/>	Gold/precious metals <input type="checkbox"/>
Bonds <input type="checkbox"/>	Property; land or real estate excl. main home <input type="checkbox"/>
Offshore Funds <input type="checkbox"/>	Private pension plans <input type="checkbox"/>
Listed Stock Options <input type="checkbox"/>	Collectables: art, antiques, coins, stamps, etc... <input type="checkbox"/>

15b. What is the approximate total value of the above, and any other investments, owned by you and members of your household? (in US dollars)

Under US\$ 50,000 <input type="checkbox"/>	250,000 to under 500,000 <input type="checkbox"/>
50,000 to under 100,000 <input type="checkbox"/>	500,000 to under 1 million <input type="checkbox"/>
100,000 to under 250,000 <input type="checkbox"/>	US\$ 1 million or more <input type="checkbox"/>

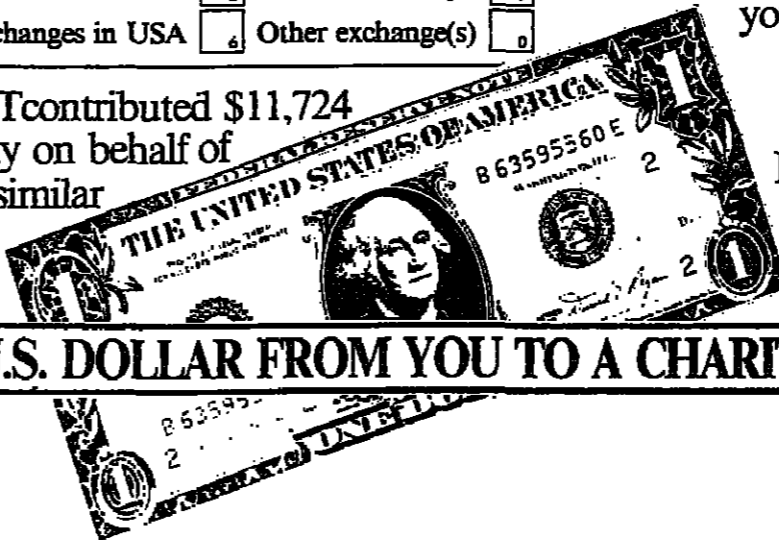
16a. On approximately how many separate occasions have buying or selling transactions been placed for your personal investment account in the past 12 months?

None <input type="checkbox"/>	1-4 <input type="checkbox"/>	10-24 <input type="checkbox"/>	50-99 <input type="checkbox"/>
	5-9 <input type="checkbox"/>	25-49 <input type="checkbox"/>	100 or more <input type="checkbox"/>

16b. On which stock exchange(s) were any of these transactions made?

London <input type="checkbox"/>	Hong Kong <input type="checkbox"/>
Paris <input type="checkbox"/>	Singapore <input type="checkbox"/>
Amsterdam <input type="checkbox"/>	Tokyo <input type="checkbox"/>
Frankfurt <input type="checkbox"/>	Other exchange(s) <input type="checkbox"/>
Exchanges in USA <input type="checkbox"/>	

In 1984, the IHT contributed \$11,724 to charity on behalf of respondents to a similar questionnaire



A U.S. DOLLAR FROM YOU TO A CHARITY

- SAVE THE CHILDREN
- INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS
- HEART FOUNDATION
- WORLD WILDLIFE FUND
- CANCER RESEARCH
- LIVE AID

Thank you for your cooperation.

About you

17a. In which country are you currently resident?

Write in

17b. Of which country are you a citizen?

Write in

17c. How long have you been living in your present country of residence?

Less than 6 months <input type="checkbox"/>	6-12 months <input type="checkbox"/>	1-5 years <input type="checkbox"/>	More than 5 years <input type="checkbox"/>
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18. Are you?

Male <input type="checkbox"/>	Female <input type="checkbox"/>
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19. What is your age?

Under 25 <input type="checkbox"/>	35-44 <input type="checkbox"/>	55-64 <input type="checkbox"/>
25-34 <input type="checkbox"/>	45-54 <input type="checkbox"/>	65 or over <input type="checkbox"/>

20. Which educational level have you obtained?

Doctorate/higher university degree <input type="checkbox"/>	Secondary or High School <input type="checkbox"/>
University degree/equivalent professional qualification <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>

21. Into which of the following groups does your pre-tax household annual income from all sources fall? (Check in US\$ or write in your own currency.)

Up to US \$25,000 <input type="checkbox"/>	\$75,000 to \$149,999 <input type="checkbox"/>
\$25,000 to \$49,999 <input type="checkbox"/>	\$150,000 to \$249,999 <input type="checkbox"/>
\$50,000 to \$74,999 <input type="checkbox"/>	\$250,000 or more <input type="checkbox"/>

or annual income in own currency (WRITE IN)

Your occupation

22. What is your working status?

Full-time employed <input type="checkbox"/>	Housewife <input type="checkbox"/>
Part-time employed <input type="checkbox"/>	Student <input type="checkbox"/>
Retired <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>

If you are employed please answer Questions 23-26. Otherwise skip to Question 27.

23. What is your employer's principal activity?

Government/Diplomatic <input type="checkbox"/>	Business Services <input type="checkbox"/>
Data processing/Telecommunications/Electronics <input type="checkbox"/>	Legal/Medical/Educational <input type="checkbox"/>
Manufacturing industries incl. Extrac. Engineering & Processing <input type="checkbox"/>	Artistic Professions <input type="checkbox"/>
Distribution, Wholesale/Retail, Transportation <input type="checkbox"/>	Armed Forces/Police <input type="checkbox"/>
Banking/Insurance/Other Financial Services <input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Write in) <input type="checkbox"/>
Publishing/Advertising/PR <input type="checkbox"/>	

24. What is your job title or position? (Please check all that apply.)

Proprietor/Partner <input type="checkbox"/>	Technical Specialist <input type="checkbox"/>
Chairman of the Board <input type="checkbox"/>	Clerical <input type="checkbox"/>
President/Chief Executive Officer <input type="checkbox"/>	Senior Government Officer <input type="checkbox"/>
Managing Director <input type="checkbox"/>	Other Government Officer <input type="checkbox"/>
Chief Financial Officer/Finance Director <input type="checkbox"/>	Consultant <input type="checkbox"/>
Other Senior Management <input type="checkbox"/>	Other Professional <input type="checkbox"/>
Middle Management <input type="checkbox"/>	Self-employed <input type="checkbox"/>
Junior Executive <input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Write in) <input type="checkbox"/>

25. How many people does your company employ in the country in which you are currently based?

Under 10 <input type="checkbox"/>	50-249 <input type="checkbox"/>	1,000-4,999 <input type="checkbox"/>
10-49 <input type="checkbox"/>	250-999 <input type="checkbox"/>	5,000 or more <input type="checkbox"/>

26a. Does your company also operate outside the country in which you are currently based?

Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
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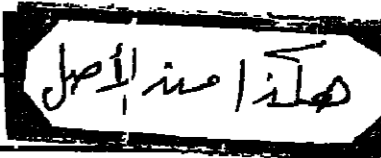
If so, in how many countries?

1-5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6-15 <input type="checkbox"/>	16+ <input type="checkbox"/>
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26b. Do you have responsibilities for policies or operations in any other countries?

Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
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27. Which one of these charities should benefit from your dollar donation?



Soviet Digging Harder As Its Coal Output Flags

(Continued from Page 11)

of other energy resources, such as coal and nuclear power.

That involves gradually shifting the mining strongholds from traditional coal-producing areas in the Ukraine or Moscow regions to the open-pit mines concentrated in different parts of Siberia, Soviet energy experts say.

But judging by the Neryungri experience, the inclement weather, desolate conditions and high production costs in Siberia pose some barriers to the central planners' targets.

Permafrost, or permanently frozen ground, requires removing snow every time as much earth by explosives as in other areas, according to Yuri Zakharov, chief engineer of the mines. In addition, the 3,500 miners in the pit and the 3,000 at the nearby truck depot are compensated for the wear of brutal, eight-month-long winters with double the salary they would earn in more clement areas. And five times the special equipment that open-pit mines in other regions require must be brought in.

Two local officials said that the resulting cost of 19 rubles a ton while still cheaper than the coal dragged up 1,000 feet from shaft mines in the Donets Basin, is more than they had projected.

Although they declined to say what that projected per-ton production price was, the deputy coal minister, Origor Nuzhdikhin, said in a recent interview that coal open-pit coal mining in the Soviet

Index Fund Proves Equal Of S&P-500

(Continued from Page 11)

utility, 40 financial and 20 transportation issues.

As a measure of the stock market, Standard & Poor's index has taken on increasing importance in recent years. Managers of institutional portfolios and mutual funds alike compare their performance with that of the 500. Adding to the popularity of the market index is the fact that, since 1982, professionals can hedge their portfolios by using S&P-500 futures contracts traded on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange.

Changes in the index's makeup have become fairly frequent as a reflection of increased mergers and leveraged buyouts that necessitate replacements. So far this year, the four new additions are United Cable Television, Oshkosh B'Gosh, Tribune Co. and Illinois Tool Works.

"We like to drop companies when we know with reasonable certainty that they will be delisted," said Albert S. Neubert, manager of S&P's index-services department. Because of announced merger or buyout plans, companies likely to be replaced in the future include RCA, Beatrice and R.H. Macy.

When a stock is added to the index, it typically rises in price since the big index funds add it to their buy list. "We announce additions on Wednesdays after the conclusion of all trading," Mr. Neubert said.

World Bank Changing

(Continued from Page 11)

funds more cheaply in dollars, would swap his debt with another borrower, who wants dollars but is able to raise money more cheaply in francs. The two issuers swap their debts, dividing the savings.

The tremendous increase in swap-related transactions, which a Salomon Brothers study recently estimated at \$20 billion last year, has ironed out the anomalies that gave rise to this arbitrage, making it ever more difficult to arrange such deals.

As a result, the World Bank announced Tuesday that it will no longer limit its swap counterparties to only triple-A rated entities. By extending the range of acceptable counterparties to single-A and dou-

Company Results

Revenue and profits in millions. Are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Company	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
Australia					
Burns, Philip	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
Revenue	1,232	1,124	1,014	914	814
Profit	171	152	142	132	122
Per Share	0.35	0.33	0.31	0.29	0.27
Britain					
BTR	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
Revenue	3,580	3,450	3,320	3,190	3,060
Profit	1,210	1,180	1,150	1,120	1,090
Per Share	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24
Consolidated					
1st Half	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
Revenue	1,232	1,124	1,014	914	814
Profit	171	152	142	132	122
Per Share	0.35	0.33	0.31	0.29	0.27
Guest, Keen & Nettie	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
Revenue	1,232	1,124	1,014	914	814
Profit	171	152	142	132	122
Per Share	0.35	0.33	0.31	0.29	0.27
United States					
1st Half	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
Revenue	1,232	1,124	1,014	914	814
Profit	171	152	142	132	122
Per Share	0.35	0.33	0.31	0.29	0.27

CURRENCY MARKETS Dollar, Pound End Higher in Europe

(Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches)

LONDON — The dollar and the British pound ended higher in Europe Wednesday in active inter-bank trading driven by chart considerations. Dealers said heavy demand for sterling during an active morning session was erased when U.S. markets opened and bid the dollar sharply higher.

In London, the dollar rose nearly 2 pennings from its Tuesday close of 2.2658 Deutsche marks, to 2.2840. The British pound, in a rare display of parallel movement with the dollar, rose to \$1.4680 from \$1.4565.

Sterling tested the \$1.48-level several times during the session, but failed to hold amid profit-taking, dealers said.

Dealers said sterling was in demand for a number of reasons, including mounting expectations that oil ministers of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries will take steps to stabilize oil prices at a meeting in Geneva this week-end. An inflow of investment funds into the U.K. stock and bond markets also buoyed the currency, dealer said.

But one dealer said he did not think many operators had gone home holding long sterling positions. He said charts suggest the pound is definitely overbought at \$1.4880, but should find support at \$1.4690 and \$1.4610. "But sterling is always vulnerable to snap changes of sentiment," he said.

Dealers said dollar buying was constant throughout the session, but not in significant volume and

London Dollar Rates

Currency	Rate
Deutsche mark	2.2840
Pound sterling	1.4680
Japanese yen	179.75
Swiss franc	1.9218
French franc	6.5650

Kaufman Optimistic on U.S.

WASHINGTON — Henry Kaufman, the widely followed chief economist of Salomon Brothers Inc., predicted Wednesday that U.S. economic growth would continue well into 1988 with the aid of a further slight decline in interest rates.

Mr. Kaufman, appearing on the ABC television show "Good Morning America," said he anticipated one more drop in the prime lending rate, dropping mortgages and other commercial loan rates further.

But he said that the economic expansion could be threatened by a precipitous drop in the dollar and excessive speculation.

He said he did not expect a sharp fall in the dollar, but said it would retard economic growth if it came because the Federal Reserve Board would become more cautious and slow monetary accommodation severely.

On interest rates, Mr. Kaufman said the rates could fall an average of another 1/2 percentage point in the next few months. "Maybe the decline will go another half of 1 percent as we go through the next few months. With that decline should come perhaps one more decline in the prime. [The prime rate is now at 9 percent.] The federal funds rate could go down to 7 percent or a little bit lower."

Wednesday's OTC Prices

HASDAQ prices as of 3 P.M. New York time. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	100s	High	Low	3 P.M. Chg.	Net
21 1/2	19 1/2	Benetton	1.32	32	77 1/2	77 1/2	0	0
22 1/2	20 1/2	Big B	0	20	20 1/2	20 1/2	0	0
23 1/2	21 1/2	Big Bear	0	21	21 1/2	21 1/2	0	0
24 1/2	22 1/2	Big Boy	0	22	22 1/2	22 1/2	0	0
25 1/2	23 1/2	Big Boy	0	23	23 1/2	23 1/2	0	0

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	100s	High	Low	3 P.M. Chg.	Net
26 1/2	24 1/2	Big Boy	0	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	0	0
27 1/2	25 1/2	Big Boy	0	25	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	0
28 1/2	26 1/2	Big Boy	0	26	26 1/2	26 1/2	0	0
29 1/2	27 1/2	Big Boy	0	27	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	0

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	100s	High	Low	3 P.M. Chg.	Net
30 1/2	28 1/2	Big Boy	0	28	28 1/2	28 1/2	0	0
31 1/2	29 1/2	Big Boy	0	29	29 1/2	29 1/2	0	0
32 1/2	30 1/2	Big Boy	0	30	30 1/2	30 1/2	0	0
33 1/2	31 1/2	Big Boy	0	31	31 1/2	31 1/2	0	0

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	100s	High	Low	3 P.M. Chg.	Net
34 1/2	32 1/2	Big Boy	0	32	32 1/2	32 1/2	0	0
35 1/2	33 1/2	Big Boy	0	33	33 1/2	33 1/2	0	0
36 1/2	34 1/2	Big Boy	0	34	34 1/2	34 1/2	0	0
37 1/2	35 1/2	Big Boy	0	35	35 1/2	35 1/2	0	0

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	100s	High	Low	3 P.M. Chg.	Net
38 1/2	36 1/2	Big Boy	0	36	36 1/2	36 1/2	0	0
39 1/2	37 1/2	Big Boy	0	37	37 1/2	37 1/2	0	0
40 1/2	38 1/2	Big Boy	0	38	38 1/2	38 1/2	0	0
41 1/2	39 1/2	Big Boy	0	39	39 1/2	39 1/2	0	0

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	100s	High	Low	3 P.M. Chg.	Net
42 1/2	40 1/2	Big Boy	0	40	40 1/2	40 1/2	0	0
43 1/2	41 1/2	Big Boy	0	41	41 1/2	41 1/2	0	0
44 1/2	42 1/2	Big Boy	0	42	42 1/2	42 1/2	0	0
45 1/2	43 1/2	Big Boy	0	43	43 1/2	43 1/2	0	0

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	100s	High	Low	3 P.M. Chg.	Net
46 1/2	44 1/2	Big Boy	0	44	44 1/2	44 1/2	0	0
47 1/2	45 1/2	Big Boy	0	45	45 1/2	45 1/2	0	0
48 1/2	46 1/2	Big Boy	0	46	46 1/2	46 1/2	0	0
49 1/2	47 1/2	Big Boy	0	47	47 1/2	47 1/2	0	0

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	100s	High	Low	3 P.M. Chg.	Net
50 1/2	48 1/2	Big Boy	0	48	48 1/2	48 1/2	0	0
51 1/2	49 1/2	Big Boy	0	49	49 1/2	49 1/2	0	0
52 1/2	50 1/2	Big Boy	0	50	50 1/2	50 1/2	0	0
53 1/2	51 1/2	Big Boy	0	51	51 1/2	51 1/2	0	0

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	100s	High	Low	3 P.M. Chg.	Net
54 1/2	52 1/2	Big Boy	0	52	52 1/2	52 1/2	0	0
55 1/2	53 1/2	Big Boy	0	53	53 1/2	53 1/2	0	0
56 1/2	54 1/2	Big Boy	0	54	54 1/2	54 1/2	0	0
57 1/2	55 1/2	Big Boy	0	55	55 1/2	55 1/2	0	0

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	100s	High	Low	3 P.M. Chg.	Net
58 1/2	56 1/2	Big Boy	0	56	56 1/2	56 1/2	0	0
59 1/2	57 1/2	Big Boy	0	57	57 1/2	57 1/2	0	0
60 1/2	58 1/2	Big Boy	0	58	58 1/2	58 1/2	0	0
61 1/2	59 1/2	Big Boy	0	59	59 1/2	59 1/2	0	0

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	100s	High	Low	3 P.M. Chg.	Net
62 1/2	60 1/2	Big Boy	0	60	60 1/2	60 1/2	0	0
63 1/2	61 1/2	Big Boy	0	61	61 1/2	61 1/2	0	0
64 1/2	62 1/2	Big Boy	0	62	62 1/2	62 1/2	0	0
65 1/2	63 1/2	Big Boy	0	63	63 1/2	63 1/2	0	0

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	100s	High	Low	3 P.M. Chg.	Net
66 1/2	64 1/2	Big Boy	0	64	64 1/2	64 1/2	0	0
67 1/2	65 1/2	Big Boy	0	65	65 1/2	65 1/2	0	0
68 1/2	66 1/2	Big Boy	0	66	66 1/2	66 1/2	0	0
69 1/2	67 1/2	Big Boy	0	67	67 1/2	67 1/2	0	0

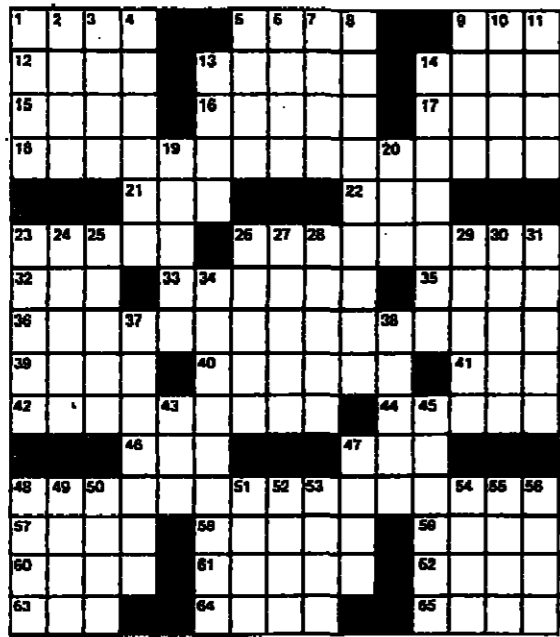
12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	100s	High	Low	3 P.M. Chg.	Net
70 1/2	68 1/2	Big Boy	0	68	68 1/2	68 1/2	0	0
71 1/2	69 1/2	Big Boy	0	69	69 1/2	69 1/2	0	0
72 1/2	70 1/2	Big Boy	0	70	70 1/2	70 1/2	0	0
73 1/2	71 1/2	Big Boy	0	71	71 1/2	71 1/2	0	0

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	100s	High	Low	3 P.M. Chg.	Net
74 1/2	72 1/2	Big Boy	0	72	72 1/2	72 1/2	0	0
75 1/2	73 1/2	Big Boy	0	73	73 1/2	73 1/2	0	0
76 1/2	74 1/2	Big Boy	0	74	74 1/2	74 1/2	0	0
77 1/2	75 1/2	Big Boy	0	75	75 1/2	75 1/2	0	0

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	100s	High	Low	3 P.M. Chg.	Net
78 1/2	76 1/2	Big Boy	0	76	76 1/2	76 1/2	0	0
79 1/2	77 1/2	Big Boy	0	77	77 1/2	77 1/2	0	0
80 1/2	78 1/2	Big Boy	0	78	78 1/2	78 1/2	0	0
81 1/2	79 1/2	Big Boy	0	79	79 1/2	79 1/2	0	0

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	100s	High	Low	3 P.M. Chg.	Net
82 1/2	80 1/2	Big Boy	0	80	80 1/2	80 1/2	0	0
83 1/2	81 1/2	Big Boy	0	81	81 1/2	81 1/2	0	0
84 1/2	82 1/2	Big Boy	0	82	82 1/2	82 1/2	0	0
85 1/2	83 1/2	Big Boy	0	83	83 1/2	83 1/2	0	0

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	100s	High	Low	3 P.M. Chg.	Net
86 1/2	84 1/2	Big Boy	0	84	84			



ACROSS

1 Dressed
5 Summers in Paris
9 Prefix with corn
12 Uncouth
13 Sports site
14 Sharp blow
15 Guinness or Templeton
16 Palindromic title
17 Flag staff
18 Responsible position
21 Clamor
22 Operate
23 Musical "ash!"
26 Unpretentious quality
32 Roman swan's "Te"
33 Get help from 35 External; Comb. form
36 Mover of supplies
39 Collar or jacket
40 Crotchety
41 Porter
42 Aversions
44 Companions

46 Caulfield's locale
47 Feat of Klee
48 Office worker
57 Cutting blow
58 Exalt
59 Dies— group
60 Sainly
61 Excessive
62 Borgia in-law
63 Female in a fold
64 Carl Ed's hero
65 Observed

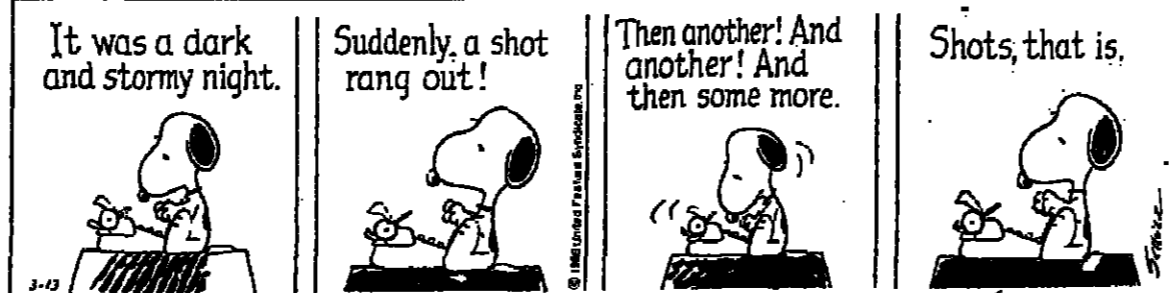
DOWN

1 A decapod
2 Coward's "After"
3 Fruit drinks
4 Stop worms
5 Historical
6 Spreads for drying
7 Indian land grant
8 "Good" person
9 Branching
10 Librarians
11 Roman road
13 Kind of corner
14 Extended
15 Sharp

19 Salt-peter buoys
20 One of the
23 Broke a bronco
24 Violinmaker
25 Ecuadorian group
26 Braid of hair
27 City in N France
28 Sackcloth's partner
29 Brilliant display
30 Stone pillar
31 Bruises
34 Prefabricated army shelter
37 Efficiency measure
38 Of certain worms
43 Sweetish
45 Associates
47 Monster
48 Kin of a twinge
49 Vitales
50 Mustard plant
51 Musical sound
52 "Massa" cold
53 Part of speech
54 Old tongue
55 Classify
56 Sharp

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PEANUTS



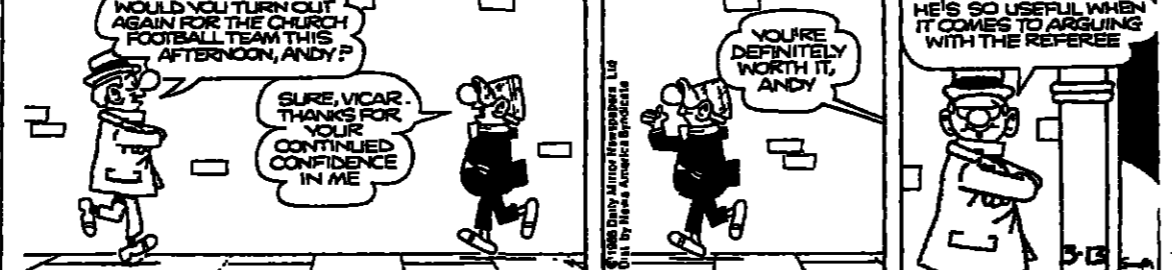
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CUTHE
DILAY
SEECIX
YASUNE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: _____

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: CARGO DOUGH SUGARY REBUIKE
Answer: What they said about that crazy automobile—"HE'S BUGGY!"

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	15	8	Beijing	14	5
Athens	17	10	Bombay	28	20
Berlin	14	7	Calcutta	32	24
Bombay	28	20	Hankow	18	10
Buenos Aires	14	7	Harbin	12	4
Calcutta	32	24	Hong Kong	22	14
Cardenas	28	20	Kobe	18	10
Cebu	28	20	London	14	7
Colon	28	20	Manila	28	20
Hankow	18	10	Osaka	18	10
Harbin	12	4	Shanghai	18	10
Hong Kong	22	14	Tokyo	18	10
Kobe	18	10			
London	14	7			
Manila	28	20			
Osaka	18	10			
Shanghai	18	10			
Tokyo	18	10			

MIDDLE EAST

Tel Aviv: 18-10
Jerusalem: 18-10
Beirut: 18-10
Damascus: 18-10
Baghdad: 18-10
Riyadh: 18-10
Cairo: 18-10
Alexandria: 18-10
Suez: 18-10
Nairobi: 18-10
Lima: 18-10
Buenos Aires: 18-10
Santiago: 18-10
Sao Paulo: 18-10
Rio de Janeiro: 18-10
Caracas: 18-10
Lima: 18-10
Buenos Aires: 18-10
Santiago: 18-10
Sao Paulo: 18-10
Rio de Janeiro: 18-10
Caracas: 18-10

World Stock Markets

Market	Index	Change	Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	314.8	+0.8	London	2397.8	+12.5
Buenos Aires	1250.0	+10.0	Paris	1120.0	+5.0
Caracas	1200.0	+10.0	Singapore	1200.0	+10.0
Hong Kong	1200.0	+10.0	Sydney	1200.0	+10.0
Manila	1200.0	+10.0	Tokyo	1200.0	+10.0
Osaka	1200.0	+10.0	Zurich	1200.0	+10.0
Shanghai	1200.0	+10.0			
Tokyo	1200.0	+10.0			

BOOKS

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: An Investigation of the Art of Elephants
By David Guwra and James Ehmann. 269 pages. \$14.95.
W. W. Norton & Co., 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10110.

Reviewed by Carolyn See

THE scene is an obscure, un-rich zoo in Syracuse, New York. It's winter; not a lot is going on. A young elephant-handler, David Guwra, notices that Sir, a young Asian elephant, has been picking up pebbles with her trunk and scratching designs with them on the concrete floor of her pen. She's been doing it at night, for her own amusement. Guwra brings drawing pads and pencils to the zoo. He holds the pad and Sir draws: "Sir did most of the drawings in Guwra's presence, though he did not teach her to draw, nor had he ever rewarded her for doing so. She drew only when she wanted to, using a pencil held in the curl of her trunk."

Guwra called the staff together and, using the rather dubious and whimsical title, "What I Did During My Winter Vacation," gave a showing of Sir's work. But the director of the zoo, David Raboy, was far from impressed by this show of drawings. As far as he was concerned, Guwra's "job was to feed the animal, to clean her enclosures and yard, to teach her tricks, to put on performances, and to oversee rides for a paying public, not to explore her intelligence or expressive desires." Guwra was ordered to work "with pad and pencil only during his own time—coffee breaks and lunch breaks, for example."

At this point, a reporter, James Ehmann of the Syracuse Post-Standard, happened by to write a story on the expansion of the zoo. Some of the zoo staff invited him to a dinner party and introduced him to Guwra—and his portfolio.

So, early on in this story, the lines are drawn, so to speak. On one side, Guwra and Ehmann, dazzled by the discovery that elephants (more

particularly, female Asian elephants) draw enigmatic, often beautiful, designs and may be thinking wonderful stuff inside their 13-pound brains; and on the other side, from the very beginning, people like the zoo director, who "made it clear that the Burnet Park Zoo neither encouraged nor supported the graphic explorations." And then, after "the public's response made it clear that the work might be of some value after all . . . Onondaga County, New York—the county that employed David Raboy, operated the Syracuse Zoo and owned Sir the elephant—prepared to sue David Guwra for ownership of the elephant art."

This is the love story of two men and an elephant. Very early on, Guwra was separated from Sir. The elephant was transferred to a zoo in Buffalo, and Guwra was laid off. But by then, Guwra and Ehmann had formed their alliance. They still had the drawings, and they decided, on what was almost a hit-or-miss basis, to send them around for comment.

"To Whom It May Concern" was what they named one of Sir's most effective drawings in pebble-on-concrete. Ehmann, gropingly eloquent in his effort to grasp what he and Guwra had got hold of, speculates, "Even as man shoots radio signals and probes, carrying gold-etched images, into deep space for the detection of whomever might stumble across them, perhaps, in the floor drawings, the elephant was purposefully exposing her intelligence, her wit. Viewed in such light, the title we offer becomes as personal a communication for the reader as it is for me, and as it was for David Guwra. Anyone who had read this far is, like Guwra, to whom it may concern."

Ehmann artfully chronicles a series of events that center on the two men sending out the drawings to various agencies and experts. The Museum of Modern Art's spokesman says everyone there is "speechless" and won't take any more phone calls. An expert on children's art says it's not art by a child, it's far too sophisticated. Yet another expert guesses that the artist is female and Asian.

All this brings up fascinating questions. Are the drawings actual art? Is this elephant playing? Several scientists, the kind you would never let into your living room, stand fast on the position that since they cannot perform controlled experiments on Sir or other elephants, these designs are not "art" or anything.

Guwra and Ehmann have no degrees or credentials. But they have the drawings, which sometimes look like silly scribbles, but then—infinity symbols appear, and a butterfly, and a frog, and a sensibility.

Some elephant handlers think these men are crazy. Others recall their own experiences of elephant intelligence. The partners collect elephant lore: lying, temper tantrums, practicing dance steps, hundreds of anecdotes that zigzag between fiction, fact, art, science. Ehmann and Guwra feel they've met a soul mate. The artist Willem de Kooning thinks she's "one talented elephant!"

Carolyn See is on the staff of the Los Angeles Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

COLIC	SCAM	CIRAG
AVILA	LAME	HALE
MALLS	IRMA	FOLE
PLAYIT	COOL	LIES
NOEL	IODINE	
SHADOW	EVERS	
AUTO	EERO	APLEA
GROUNDS	CALLING	
ALIBI	PIES	ALTO
LLOYD	CEYLON	
STREEP	ELON	
HOOP	PLAYTRUANT	
IDOL	OATS	OGLER
NANA	SWEET	BLARE
EYEBE	EMES	EYRIE

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

CHOOSING between game in no-trump and game in a major suit, when both hands are balanced, is a constant source of irritation.

It is normal to select the major suit, with 4-4 or 5-3 fit, but

declarer often wishes, when the dummy appears, that he could revert to no-trump.

This happened to North on the diagrammed deal from a recent rubber bridge game. He followed a normal Stayman auction to reach four spades and as horrified when West led a trump and the dummy appeared. The partnership held all the queens and jacks but was missing four top tricks.

Three no-trump would have been easy and four spades was "hopeless."

With some difficulty North invented a scenario that minor ace and one top heart, that East would underlead his club ace and that West would duck when a heart was led toward the dummy. All of this came to pass.

South won the trump lead in his hand and led a diamond to the king. East took the ace and

followed the Mogal scenario by underleading the club ace. Dummy's jack won, the diamond ten was cashed and the closed hand.

Dummy's clubs were thrown on diamond winners, reaching this position:

NORTH (D)		WEST		EAST		SOUTH	
♠ 10 7 5	♠ 4 3	♠ A 10 8	♠ 9 8 7 6 5	♠ K 4 3	♠ 2	♠ 2	♠ 2
♥ 7 5	♥ 4 3	♥ A 10 8	♥ 9 8 7 6 5	♥ K 4 3	♥ 2	♥ 2	♥ 2
♦ 10 7 5	♦ 4 3	♦ A 10 8	♦ 9 8 7 6 5	♦ K 4 3	♦ 2	♦ 2	♦ 2
♣ 10 7 5	♣ 4 3	♣ A 10 8	♣ 9 8 7 6 5	♣ K 4 3	♣ 2	♣ 2	♣ 2

Both sides were vulnerable.

West led the spade seven.

Handwritten signature or note at the bottom of the page.

SPORTS

2 U.S. Women in Poland Earn Basketball Celebrity — and \$40 a Month

By Michael T. Kaufman
New York Times Service

GORLICE, Poland — Pat Mason and Tracey Pridden knew all about the thrill of victory and the agony of defeat when they signed to play professional basketball for a team in this grimy provincial town, but they did not quite reckon with the dreariness of athletic duty or Polish standards of living.

The two women admit that they did not know what to expect when Bruce Levy, their agent in New York, offered them contracts to play for the Klub Sportowy. "Many of my friends had contracts to play in Europe," Pridden, a 23-year-old forward who had played at Brooklyn College, said recently. "I had two days to make up my mind, and I knew almost nothing about Poland. All I knew was that it is cold. I didn't know that meat is rationed or that you can't get medicine when you're injured."

"Our agent couldn't tell us much either," she continued. "He said we would receive three times a teacher's salary, but nobody told us that there is nothing to buy with the money or that you can't take it out of the country as dollars."

The women, the only foreign basketball players in Poland, earn approximately \$40 a month, which indeed is three times the pay of an average teacher. They can also receive bonuses for each victory, but since their major-league team was limping along with a 2-19 record, that hasn't brought much joy.

Still, Mason and Pridden, who did not know each other before they came to Gorlice, are bravely soldiering on. When one of them starts talking about chucking it all and going home, the other one becomes positive and cheerful, and then they reverse roles.

Even if the women had known a good deal about Poland, life in Gorlice would have been hard to envision.

For if Warsaw is not Paris or Milan, Gorlice is not Warsaw. Gorlice is not even Lodz, or Lublin or Bialystok. It is two and a half hours by bus from Cracow, and you have to dial the operator to book a call to Warsaw. The town of 24,000 lies at the foot of the Carpathians and the streets are covered with gray snow. There are no theaters showing foreign movies, and night life is largely limited to bars where men quietly drink themselves insensible.

The girls live in a dormitory that Mason said "would make a project in the States look like paradise." Then there is the food. There are a few restaurants all serving roughly the same dishes — cabbage soup, sausage stew and sometimes chicken or duck. At the stores, lemons and oranges are unobtainable and tomatoes are rare. "I miss my family and I miss food," said Mason. "My family knows that I miss them, but the food doesn't know that yet."

But there are compensations. The other night as Mason left the arena after another losing effort, there were more than 100 fans waiting for her, joyously chanting her name. Mason, a guard, had had a mediocre game and had only scored two points.

"You should see them after a good game," she said. "One night I counted and there were 25 people following us home. They love us."

They are the only Americans in the region, and the only blacks many people in the area have ever seen. The women talk of often being stared at by old women in kerchiefs who have come in from the countryside, but they do not find such behavior offensive and they say they have not encountered any racism.

In fact, it appears that Mason and Pridden are the major source of interest and entertainment in the town. Their biggest fans are teen-age boys, and after the recent

game here, a few of the youths invited the women to coach them at practice. The women agreed to come.

"One reason we hired Pat and Tracey was as an attraction to boost attendance," said Jan Wiercioch, the director of the Klub Sportowy Glinik, the Gorlice women's team that this year has moved into the country's top division. "In this," he said, "we have been very successful — they are very popular."

"Every game is sold out," said Mason. "For a team that's in last place, it's really crazy. The support is fantastic." The arena holds 1,500 spectators.

Wiercioch said that when the Americans were hired, "we expected them to take our team to the top of the league." He added, "Unfortunately the women arrived here in mid-October, after the season started, and they had no chance to really practice with the Polish women." There is also a language problem, though it was eased somewhat when the team hired an interpreter.

The frustrations of play have not made the frustrations of life any easier. "It gets pretty depressing," said Mason, a 5-foot-9 (1.75-meter) playmaker from Washington. "I've been playing basketball for 20 years, since I've been 5, and I've never been on a losing team."

As for the game itself, Pridden, a graduate in graphic arts from Brooklyn, said it was uneven and sloppy. "I was expecting to play against 7-foot monsters, like you see on TV. The level of play is technically not that good, but it's very physical — sometimes brutal."

Although frequently discouraged and disheartened, Mason and Pridden are playing on with grace and good humor. Both would like to play elsewhere in Europe after the season here ends in two months. They hope their agent can get them contracts with teams in Italy or Spain or West Germany, or almost anywhere you can buy an orange and an Ace bandage. They figure that after Gorlice, their agent owes them.



As for the game itself, Pridden said, "The level of play is technically not that good, but it's very physical — sometimes brutal."

Hess and Petrovic Winners of Cup Slaloms in U.S.



Erika Hess, clinching a tie for her fifth slalom crown in six years.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARK CITY, Utah — Erika Hess of Switzerland skied to victory in a World Cup women's slalom here Tuesday, clinching at least a tie for her fifth slalom crown in the past six years.

Meanwhile, in South Lake Tahoe, California, Rok Petrovic of Yugoslavia won his fifth cup slalom of the season despite slopes he said were poorly prepared.

"There were blocks of snow in the middle of the course," he said of the Heavenly Valley layout, "and you didn't know what to do. When I go into a race I strive for perfection, but it was impossible here." Petrovic seeded up the men's cup slalom title two weeks ago.

Petrovic finished second in the first run and recorded the fastest time on the second run for a cumulative clocking of 1:44.52.

First-run leader Günther Mader of Austria went off course midway in the second run and was disqualified.

"They should have been working more on the slopes, and sooner," said Petrovic. "You need seven to 14 days on it. You cannot prepare something excellent in 12 hours, especially the way the weather was changing. They tried their best, but it was too late."

Tiger Shaw, the top U.S. finisher (eighth place), disagreed. "I thought the snow was fine," he said. "I think they did an excellent job, considering the weather."

"European racers like to complain about conditions here. They think the snow is always better in Europe."

Hess, who also kept her overall title hopes alive with the victory, built up a commanding lead of .67

WORLD CUP SKIING

seconds in the first of two runs to win easily with a combined time of 1 minute, 39.95 seconds. Olga Charvatova of Czechoslovakia was second in 1:40.85.

The Swiss champion made only one major mistake in her second run, skiing wide through a gate near the top, for the fifth fastest time. But her lead after the opening run kept her well ahead of the field.

Charvatova, sixth after the first run in a time of 49.67 seconds to Hess's 48.30, had the second fastest time in the final run.

"I was very happy because I didn't ski very well," Hess said. "But it meant a lot to me to win because I won here last year."

Perrine Pelen of France was third overall in 1:41.08, followed by Austrian Adelheid Gapp (1:41.49), Malgorzata Mogore of France (1:41.69), Roswitha Steiner of Austria (1:41.75) and Brigitte Oerth of Switzerland (1:41.79).

Hess started seventh in the first run; just after she finished, a snowstorm moved in and greatly reduced visibility. Five of the racers who immediately followed Hess fell during the squall, and 15 of the next 21 went out. Only 26 of the 60 skiers made it through the first run and six more fell or went off-course in the second.

Charvatova described the top quarter of the hill, where many racers fell, as "brutal." Said Pelen, who started 14th, "I had to fight all the way down. You couldn't just let the skis go. It was very difficult. I was not looking to win — just to stay on the course."

With the victory, Hess now has

SCOREBOARD

Hockey

Table with NHL Leaders and NHL Standings. NHL Leaders includes columns for Team, Goals, Assists, Points, and Games Played. NHL Standings includes columns for Team, W, L, T, Pts, and Games Played.

Basketball

Table with NBA Standings. NBA Standings includes columns for Conference, Division, Team, W, L, Pct., and Games Played.

SPORTS BRIEFS

NFL to Use TV Replays in Officiating

RANCHO MIRAGE, California (AP) — National Football League owners voted Tuesday to use television instant replays for the 1986 season to oversee its officials and overrule them if necessary.

The change will apply mainly to less controversial plays — pass receptions, fumbles and out-of-bounds calls. It will not apply to most penalties, including clipping, holding and pass-interference calls, which have caused memorable officiating flaps.

The move was made primarily because NFL rulemakers became aware that improved video technology was allowing home viewers to get better views of some calls than the on-field officials. The use of instant replays for one year passed by a margin of 23-4-1.

Race Drivers Face Tax, Drug Charges

FORT LAUDERDALE, Florida (AP) — Brothers Bill and Don Whittington, racing drivers who won the 24 Hours of Le Mans in 1979, have been charged with tax evasion from profits they reportedly earned in a multimillion-dollar marijuana-smuggling ring.

An 18-month investigation by the Internal Revenue Service and state and federal authorities also includes charges against Gary R. Levitz, 47, son of the founder of the Levitz furniture chain, according to documents filed in federal court here Monday.

Don Whittington, 40, and Levitz helped "disguise William Whittington's narcotics profits by investing into legitimate business ventures," the court documents say. Don Whittington and Levitz deposited large sums of money into bank accounts in Nogales, Mexico, documents charge.

Bill Whittington, 37, is charged with fraud and tax evasion and one count of conspiracy to smuggle "multi-ton quantities of marijuana" into the United States from March 1977 to August 1981. His brother and Levitz are accused of filing false income tax returns for 1979. The three are scheduled to enter pleas to various counts on Friday in U.S. District Court.

Navratilova Hoping to Play in Prague

NEW YORK (AP) — Martina Navratilova, who defected from Czechoslovakia 11 years ago in 1975 and became a U.S. citizen in 1981, has accepted an invitation from American tennis officials to play in the 1986 Federation Cup in her homeland, a spokesman for the U.S. Tennis Association said Wednesday.

JoAnn Cella said theUSTA has not yet applied for any visas, including Navratilova's, for the women's equivalent of the Davis Cup, scheduled to be held in Prague July 21-24.

For the Record

Undisputed welterweight champion Donald Curry will challenge Mike McCullum for the World Boxing Association junior middleweight title June 23 in Las Vegas.

In Tuesday night's opening game of college basketball's National Invitation Tournament, guard Carl Lott scored 27 points to lead Texas Christian to a 76-69 victory over Montana in Missoula, Montana.

The condition of Richard Sandoval, hospitalized in Las Vegas after being knocked unconscious by Gaby Canizales in Monday night's World Boxing Association bantamweight championship title bout, improved late Tuesday from fair to good.

Quotable

Domitique Wilkins of the Atlanta Hawks, after a run-in with Bulgarian-born Georgi Glouchkov of Phoenix: "That Bulgarian dude came over, and I couldn't understand a word. He was talking a mile a minute. And besides, I don't even talk German."

VANTAGE POINT/ Andrew Beyer

Thoroughbred Boom Is Over

WASHINGTON — The article on an inside page of Tuesday's Daily Racing Form might have seemed inconsequential to a casual reader. Breeding farms throughout Maryland reported a noticeable drop in the demand for stud services.

A robust stallion might be bred to as many as 50 or 60 mares in a season, but some well-established stallions were being booked to half that number.

Even Windfields Farm, the Tiffany's of the industry, disclosed that its business was down, and it was considering reductions in stud fees for next season.

Another breeder said some owners of mares had been losing so much money that they might be giving their mares away instead of blowing more money on stud fees.

What's happening in Maryland is a reflection of what is happening nationwide, and it is probably the most significant story in the sport.

The great boom in the thoroughbred market — outpacing even the great booms in gold, real estate and common stocks during recent years — is finished. Prices are off sharply, and people at every level of the business are being affected.

Even so, the decline hasn't been widely acknowledged, because the popular barometer of the industry's health is the average price of a yearling at the Keeneland (Kentucky) Summer Sale.

That blue-chip index has stayed high every year. But this July, many experts predict, Keeneland's prices will plummet, "collapse" will start appearing in headlines and a panic mentality will affect the business.

What has happened to the thoroughbred business is a textbook case of supply and demand.

When Robert Sangster and the Maktoums brothers started paying unheard-of prices for the most fashionable thoroughbred pedigrees, every breeder wanted to sell them a \$1 million yearling.

Plenty of new investors scrambled to get into the

NHL FOCUS

straight for the league's hottest team and set the Capitals on a collision course with the Flyers — whom they lead by one point — Thursday night in Philadelphia.

Scott Stevens scored at 4:09 of the third period to key the victory. After getting the game's opening goal from Bob Carpenter at 6:02 of the first period, Washington didn't lead again until Stevens broke a 3-3 tie.

The victory was the eighth

past them, exactly," said Stevens. "But we were coming off a high after the big series with the Islanders [a two-game sweep] and we weren't quite ready. And the Penguins have a good team."

Pittsburgh's lead slipped to one point over the New York Rangers in the battle for the Patrick Division's fourth and last playoff spot.

Of Thursday's visit to the Spectrum, where Washington hasn't won in the past two seasons, Stevens said: "We've got to win up there. We haven't played well there, and it's a big game for us psychologically."

Transition

LEAGUE — Announced that Robert Brown, president, refused a request by Baltimore to rescind the trade with Boston involving Jack Givray, infielder, and Sammy Stewart, pitcher.

NEW YORK — Announced that John Montefusco, pitcher, has left spring training camp.

National Hockey League BUFFALO — Acquired Phil Russell, defenseman, from New Jersey for a conditional 1986 7th-round draft choice.

CHICAGO — Traded Tom McArthur, right wing, to Calgary for Rick Wilson, defenseman.

NEW JERSEY — Traded Glenn Resch, goalie, to Philadelphia for a 1986 7th-round draft choice. Recalled Sam St. Laurent, goalie, and Murray Brumwell, defenseman, from Maine of the American Hockey League.

NEW YORK RANGERS — Traded Mike McEwen, defenseman, to Hartford for Bobby Crawford, right wing. Traded Mike Potts, left wing, to Calgary for future considerations.

OKLAHOMA STATE — Traded Leonard Hamilton, defenseman, to

World Cup Skiing

MEN'S SLAGLON (At South Lake Tahoe, California)

- 1. Rok Petrovic, Yugoslavia, 1:44.32
2. Pirmir Zurbirbergen, Switzerland, 1:45.45
3. Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden, 1:46.23
4. Marc Girardelli, Luxembourg, 1:46.61
5. Paolo De Ceresa, Italy, 1:47.14
6. Hans Johansson, Sweden, 1:47.54
7. Grega Beranek, Yugoslavia, 1:47.74
8. Tjener Shaw, U.S., 1:48.84
9. Florian Beck, West Germany, 1:48.99
10. Noriko Wasmeler, West Germany, 1:49.22

MEN'S OVERALL STANDINGS (At Park City, Utah)

- 1. Marc Girardelli, Luxembourg, 294
2. Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden, 249
3. Peter Müller, Switzerland, 204
4. Markus Wasmeier, West Germany, 197
5. Hans Johansson, Sweden, 167
6. Leonard Stock, Austria, 144
7. Rok Petrovic, Yugoslavia, 145
8. Peter Wirthmayer, Austria, 148
9. Herbert Stritz, Austria, 147
10. Gunter Mader, Austria, 123

WOMEN'S SLAGLON (At Park City, Utah)

- 1. Erika Hess, Switzerland, 1:37.95
2. Olga Charvatova, Czechoslovakia, 1:40.85
3. Perrine Pelen, France, 1:41.08
4. Adelheid Gapp, Austria, 1:41.49
5. Malgorzata Mogore, France, 1:41.69
6. Roswitha Steiner, Austria, 1:41.75
7. Brigitte Oerth, Switzerland, 1:41.79
8. Christa Kinoshita, Netherlands, 1:43.12
9. Claudia Strubi, Austria, 1:43.66
10. Monika Hess, Switzerland, 1:44.80

WOMEN'S OVERALL STANDINGS (At Park City, Utah)

- 1. Maria Walliser, Switzerland, 271 points
2. Erika Hess, Switzerland, 236
3. Malgorzata Mogore, France, 144
4. Roswitha Steiner, Austria, 147
5. Vreni Schneider, Switzerland, 178
6. Olga Charvatova, Czechoslovakia, 158
7. Traudi Hagenauer, West Germany, 153
8. Kathrin Guehenzo, Austria, 143
9. Ingrid Isak, West Germany, 135
10. Michaela Gera, West Germany, 123

Baseball

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Exhibition Baseball

TUESDAY'S RESULTS Los Angeles 5, Cincinnati 2, 18 Innings Detroit 6, Minnesota 5, 10 Innings Chicago White Sox 4, Pittsburgh 2 Atlanta 4, Kansas City 1 St. Louis 12, Houston 7 Atlanta 6, California 5 San Diego 5, Chicago Cubs 4 San Francisco 5, Oakland 5 N.Y. Yankees 4, Toronto 3 Boston 5, Baltimore 1

Soccer

INTERNATIONAL FRIENDLY Switzerland 5, Turkey 1

FRENCH FIRST DIVISION Bordeaux 2, Beslon 0 Brest 2, Rennes 1 WEST GERMAN FIRST DIVISION Bochum 5, Waldhof Mannheim 1

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